BY F. A. CRAFTS.

Sceptic, recall that word of bitter unbelief! Regard the stricken heart, and spare its sole relief; The Monster triumphs not-they rest in quiet sleep, Sceptic, recall that word, and let the mourner weep.

That voice of music sweet is silent in the tomb, And dimm'd the light which met me in my childhood's home; But rich is the record that memory will keep,-Sceptic, recall that word, and let a mortal weep!

What though the hand that penned those lines of tenderness, That pressed so often mine, be cold and motionless ? Say not, the strong-barred grave his prey shall ever keep. Sceptic, recall that word! we're hopeful, still we weep.

What though I list in vain, to hear that step once more, Beside my couch of pain, or at my chamber's door ? The dawn of glory soon will break that mystic sleep, Sceptic, thy triumph ends-the faithful cease to weep! Farmington, Aug. 5, 1847.

For the Herald and Journal.

SKETCH

OF THE OLDEST EFFECTIVE METHODIST PREACHER IN THE UNITED STATES.

In our " Memorials " of Methodism, we have given sketch of the veteran, Daniel Webb, but the personal narratives of that work must, from their number. necessarily be brief; there are many incidents in the life of Mr. Webb, which we could not introduce, but which we are not willing to lose. We therefore give in the Herald the original autobiography in extenso. Our readers will doubtless be interested in anything respecting this excellent "father in the

Dear Br. Stevens,-I was born April 13th, in the year of our Lord, 1778, in Canterbury, county of Windham, and State of Connecticut.

The Methodist ministers began to preach in that town about 1793 or 1794. Among the first that I recollect having heard were Richard Swain, Enoch Mudge, Fredus Aldridge, Jesse Stoneman, Amos G. Thompson, Joel Ketchum, George Pickering, Timothy Merritt, Shadrach Bostwick, Nathaniel Chapin. They preached at the house of Capt. Ephraim Lyon, in the south-west part of Canterbury, and very soon a class was formed, consisting of Ephraim Lyon, Jedediah Brewster, Ebenezer Fuller, I believe, and my father, Christopher Webb. No others joined them for several months, perhaps a year. But in the course of a few years the class increased in number to thirty or forty members, and that place was made one of the Sabbath appointments for New London circuit, which was first a six weeks' and then a four weeks' circuit. I have heard my father say that James Coleman was his spiritual father, having been awakened by his instrumentality, though converted under the labors of Enoch Mudge. I well remember the morning when he addressed his family, telling them what the Lord had done for his soul, and expressing his conviction of the duty of family devotion, which he then commenced, and continued to practice, as he was able, while he lived. He died about cleven years ago, in Cazenovia, N. Y., aged about eighty-three years. He was a good man, full of faith and the

The Holy Spirit accompanied the preaching of the Methodists to my heart, and I was frequently almost persuaded to be a Christian. I formed many purposes of reformation, but as often broke them. At length, a young woman, a member of the M. E. Church, came to my father's house to work as a tailoress. She was faithful to her Lord-religion was the theme of her conversation. Having an opportunity one day, she said to me, "My young friend, what do you think of religion?" I replied, I think it to be a good and necessary thing for all persons before they die, "Then," said she, "what objection have you to seeking religion now?" Said I, if I could have all my young companions with me, I should be willing to seek it now. She then said, " My dear friend, do not wait for your compan lous; you may, perhaps, be in your grave before they will turn to the Lord." These words were as a nail in a sure place. They arrested my attention; they took hold on my heart. I began to pray, God be merciful to me, a sinner. I saw that would be just in God to cast me off, and send me to hell. I was led to cry the more for mercy; and in about four weeks from the time of her taithfulness to me, in a little prayer meeting, the Lord spoke peace to my soul; and the next day, in a woods, he gave me a sealing evidence of my acceptance with him, and I went on my way re-

I soon felt it to be my duty to

--- "Tell to sinners round What a dear Savior I had found."

and to invite them to come and taste and see the goodness of the Lord. This was in the year 1797, and in the month of August.

I found there was no way for me to enjoy the comforts of religion but to speak of the Lord's goodness, and exhort sinners to flee from the rath to come. John Nicholas, stationed on New London circuit, invited me, the following spring, to go with him partly round the circuit, which I dld, and exhorted after he had preached. The other preacher, Shadrach Bostwick, being about to exchange with Peter Vannest, on Middletown circuit, Connecticut, proposed to me to accompany him; this I also did; and on my way to that circuit, made my first attempt to preach, in Hebron, at the house of Br. Samuel Wright; the next day, repeated the attempt at the house of a Br. White, in the same neighborhood. My first text was, Worship God;" and the second was, " He that being often reproved, hardeneth his neck, shall juddenly be destroyed, and that without remedy.' next attempted to preach in the city of Middle lown, and did so frequently, while going with Br. Bostwick around that circuit. Sometimes I spoke with freedom, and sometimes was almost confounded before the people.

Soon after I returned home, nothing would do but I must preach before my own kindred and acquaintances. This I did from "And now if you will deal kindly and truly with my master, tell me; and if not, tell me, that I may turn to the right hand or to the left." My brethren gave me a recommendation to the next Quarterly Conference of the circuit, to be held at Norwich, Ct. for a local preacher's license; and I was licensed

accordingly During the summer, I labored some with my lands, studied some, and preached on the Sabbath in different places. One Saturday, as I was about starting to go to my appointment for the Subbath, an old woman by the name of Mott, working at my father's, who was sometimes deranged in her mind, and at other times sane, said to me, with great emphasis, "Well! if nobody preaches tomorrow but Daniel Webb, the preaching will be poor enough." I have often proved the truth of her saying.

BOSTON AND PORTLAND, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1847.

meeting; and am doing all in my power for the

I am, very affectionately, yours, &c., J. S. H.

From the Canada Christian Guardian.

MR. WESLEY

ON THE "APOSTOLIC SUCCESSION," EPI SCO

PACY, AND CHURCH GOVENMENT.

It has been well observed by Southey, in his

elegant but defective Biography of Wesley, that

there may come a time when the name of Wes-

ley will be more generally known, and in remoter

now lauded as "a dutiful son of the Church," in

"moral felony," in assuming his name! It is

of a future generation, as the Wesleys and the

honest historical criticism, and even to all sound

Biblical interpretation. The dates of the quota-

tions thus made are, with a few unimportant ex-

nections and occasions of the passages thus quoted

are entirely disregarded; and the conditions

or limitations under which Mr. Wesley avowed

his sentiments and explained his intentious and

conduct on all questions of Church regularity and

Church connexion, are altogether suppressed

Several examples of such quotations may be seen

in the editorial of The Church of the 30th of July,

Now, should such a sophistical and unscholarlike

method of quoting the sacred Scriptures them-

selves he resorted to, on any doctrinal question.

Granville circuit with Rev. Ezekiel Canfield.

That circuit was then 200 miles in circumference, including the towns of Granville, Granby, Suffield, Westfield, Westfield, Southand, South Suffield, Westfield, West Springfield, Southampton, Northampton, Cummington, Ashfield, Buckland, Worthington, Dalton, Partridgefield, Washland, Worthington, Dalton, Partridgefield, Washland, Worthington, Dalton, Partridgefield, Washland But after stopping and tying my trunk on the ington, Pittsfield, Lee, Tyringham, Sandisfield, seat of my buggy, I threw myself upon my Blandford, Chester, and several others. We had horse's back, and commenced swimming, and to cross the Green Mountains twice in each round. was soon safe on the other shore, and my com-I frequently had to dismount my horse, and break pany behind, calling, 'Wait for us.' I waited through the snow banks, to get him along. We till they were safe over. Now, nearly dark, I set had to preach almost every day, besides visiting off once more for Mount S--, where I arrived and attending prayer and class meetings, so that in safety at 8 o'clock, the next morning. Since our labors were very considerable. In some places, in those days, Methodist preachers were have a severe cold; but thank God, I am still hardly thought by some to be human beings, or able to preach. In this place I have a two-days like other men.

While on that circuit, I called one day on a promotion of the Bible cause. Let me share in friend, and having put out my horse, I asked for your prayers and counsels." some hot water for the purpose of shaving. While I was performing that operation, I heard the opening of a door, and turning round, I per-ceived an old lady, who soon drew back and closed the door. Afterwards the good woman of house said to me, "that old lady whom you saw, was my mother, who is here on a visit from a neighboring town. She had never seen a Methodist preacher; and learning that you were here, she had a great desire to see one, and such was her impatience, that she could not wait till you came out, so she went and peeped at you. When she returned she said 'Law! I don't see but what that Methodist preacher looks like other men. Why, he has washed, and is shaving himself, and looks and acts just like other men."

After laboring on that circuit about nine months, of Catherine. For the works of such men survive I rode eight or ten miles, and attended a prayermeeting in the evening, by which I took a violent them, and continue to operate, when nothing recold which brought on a distressing cough, and mains of worldly ambition, but the memory of its made it necessary for me to go home. This I vanity and its guilt." did, hardly expecting ever to preach again. But Wesley is known and respected in all civilized, the Lord so ordered it that I recovered, and was able to go to my next appointment, 1799, which, by the direction of the Presiding Elder, Br. Pick-calumny is succeeded by that of eulogy; he is ering, was Sandwich, Mass., instead of Martha's Vineyard. This was a two weeks' circuit. The Sunday appointments were Sandwich Town and as a "blind enthusiast," or an "ambitious schis-Monument. The societies were small, and the matic;" and the very name of the once pro-Monument. The societies were small, and the encouragement but little; only the embryo of the bear the same appellation. Thus according to present state of things there.

After laboring there about three months, the The Church newspaper, the Methodists would be Presiding Elder directed me to Hawke, now Dan-very excellent people if they were only genuine were such as the south-easterly part of New Hampshire, where there were no Methodist churches formed; but the ground had been partially broken up by Brs. G. Pickering, Ralph Williston, John Nichols, and perhaps others. Br. Epaphras Kibby was also sent into that country about the same language applied to them by The Church writers time I was, but he labored principally in Poplin and East Kingston, he occasionally visiting me, I him, trying to encourage and assist each other. We had not been there but a few months, before the Lord blessed our labors, and a class was formed, first in Hawke and then in Poplin, and at reach of successionist calumny, in the estimation

a later period, in East Kingston.

Our good friends, the Baptists had appeared first race of Methodists in England are now, in the imperishable pages of historic light and truth very kind, and wished us great success; they opened their houses for us to preach in, and frequently made in the imperishable pages of historic light and truth, beyond the vituperation of the "unbroken succession" of th quently made us presents, before any attempt was made to form classes; but when we concluded to gather in the fruit of our labors, some of them is staff on the floor, said, "I felt as if I making these appeals is inconsistent with the exshould sink through the floor, last evening, when you proposed to form a class." The names of They select, in some instances to the number of ome of the first class-members in Hawke were, two hundred, passages from the writings of Wes-Peter Stevens, and Hannah, his wife, Enoch Col- ley, to prove that he was a devoted orthodox by and wife, Moses Colby and wife, Nathan'l Mor- Churchman, and that he enjoined his colleagues rel and wife, Sarah Blake, Betsey Williams, who and people to follow his example. The unfairafterwards became my wife, Polly Quimby, Thos. ness of these references consists in a three fold Fellows and his sister, Mrs. Woodman, and her omission, the supplying of which is essential to all son, Capt. Joseph Williams and his wife, together with several others, whose names are not now recollected. The most of these, if not all, have since died in the Lord, and I believe there is now ceptions, completely kept out of sight, the conno class in that part of the town.

(Concluded next week.)

For the Herald and Journal.

SHADES OF ITINERANCY.

AN EXTRACT.

Mr. Editor, -We are often permitted, and I what could not be proved, and what could not be trust with thankfulness, to read from the pens of disproved? But the principles of Biblical invesour venerable fathers, accounts of the fortitude, tigation and interpretation are too well settled and patience, and perseverance, with which they en- understood to tolerate such literary and theologidured the toils and dangers of early itinerancy, cal sciolism; and its currency is now limited to For one, I hope they will continue to write, till the Successionist interpreters of the writings of every scrap of the history of early Methodism Wesley. In these they have a large field to opershall be snatched from under the descending ate in their small way. In addition to his pubcloud of time, and placed among the enduring lished theological works, Mr. Wesley adopted a records of the church. We who are younger, practice less common in this than in the last cenread these accounts with perhaps much greater tury—that of keeping a diary or journal, not only interest and pleasrue than they are aware of; of his more important proceedings, but also of his daily studies, labors, thoughts, and opinions of

and, I trust, with no little profit. nd, I trust, with no little profit.

Itinerancy, even in our own time, in this books, men, and things. He likewise conducted country, is sometimes attended by perils which a very extensive private correspondence—refer require the firmest nerved arm, and the boldest ing to every shade of religious opinion that then Christian courage, to support the man of God in diversified the firmament of the public mind, and the midst of them. Permit me to give to your every variety of occurrence which crowded each numerous readers, a short extract from a letter month of his eventful career. From the vast rerecently received from one of the Agents of the pository of fourteen octavo volumes, consisting of American Bible Society. And let me further histories, essays, discourses, controversies, diaries, premise, that whilst this extract will show some private and confidential letters, written as occaof the dangers through which the Agent had to sion suggested, during a period of more than half pass, it will also show, that although his principal a century, many passages may be culled which, work was to promote directly the interests of the when severed from their original connexions and Bible Society, yet when occasion offered, he purposes, may be made to speak almost any lancould turn his hand and point penitent and weeping sinners to the Lamb of God. But the exided and truth-seeking method of searching and ex-

act: — pounding the opinions of either a Wesley or a "Sunday morning the face of the earth was Wellesly, from such a collection of writings, is to flooded with water, and the rain falling as though consider what he regarded as fundamental, either to produce a second flood. I said to Judge on the subjects or principles of action, and what H—, This, I suppose, will be a rest day with as secondary—what he laid down as doctrines, me. 'Dont mistake yourself,' said the Judge. and what he stated as opinions-what he threw And sure enough, about 9 o'clock, they com- out as conjectures, and what he published as facts menced pouring in; women with babies in their -what he designed for local, and what for genearms, dripping wet, and squalling like so many ral application. Tried by these common sense little Indians. According to arrangement, Rev. rules of investigation, Mr. Wesley will not only Mr. McL gave them the first sermon. I be found consistent with himself, but those who followed; and to close, called for "mourners," bear his name will appear as his true successors, as I saw many in tears; and ten or twelve per- and modern Methodism will stand forth identical sons came forward for prayers. God was mer- with Wesleyan Methodism. ciful to two. I gave them a closing address, and Let us, then, in the first place, examine Mr. took leave of them. Thank God for the meeting Wesley's sentiments on the much lauded doctrine at B.—. Monday morning I started for Mount of the Apostolical Succession, and the exclusively , some thirty miles distant, where I had an divine institution of Episcopacy, and see what is appointment on Tuesday, at 3 o'clock. When I to be gathered from his writings on this subject to reached Warh-har-lock, or large and rapid Creek, stamp with "moral felony" the members of the

I found the bridge had floated down the stream Weslevan Church in Canada. And as The some ten hours before, and there was no ferry- Church editor claims and eulogizes Mr. Wesley boat, excepting a crazy old "dug-out." Here as a "true and dutiful son of the Church of Eng I also found two men who had just lost their land," we hope he will not expose both his sin buggy in the Creek, and had very narrowly cerity and consistency to suspicion by hereafter escaped drowning themselves. They said it was condemning Wesleyans for holding opinions rein vain to attempt to cross; but I said, Sirs, I specting the "Apostolic Succession" and "Epismust cross this crock. must cross this creek. So, tearing up a shirt for copacy" which the venerable Wesley avowed calking, I went to repairing the old "dug-out," and acted upon with increased resolution and per-

The next September, 1798, being properly recommended to an Annual Conference in Granville, buggy to pieces; and by taking a small cargo at a voyage, I soon had all over, save my horse. So I mounted him, and plunged in, and was soon over. After screwing my buggy together, I started on again, but had not proceeded far, before I came to another creek, so swollen that Granville circuit with Rev. Ezekiel Canfield.

That circuit was then 200 miles in circumfers.

That circuit was then 200 miles in circumfers.

such as the Lord Bishop of Toronto, in a passage think he has unanswerably proved, that 'neither time ceased, and many rushed to meet him, polately quoted by us, has described, a body of Christ nor his apostles, prescribe any particular moral corruption and death; and the few clerical form of Church government; and that the plea exceptions had, for the most part, drawn their the-ology and imbibed their spirit from the divines of never heard of in the Primitive Church." Charles the First's reign, rather than from the writers of the Homilies and the compilers of the 179.—American Edition, Vol. vii, p. 284. Liturgy. Their gospel was a message against Puritasism, and their piety was a zeal for the audated September 10, 1756, Mr. Wesley proposes Puritanism, and their piety was a zeal for the authority, the rites, and ceremonies of the church. In this faith was John Wesley schooled; and in church fasts and communion, church prayers and self-denials, he was excelled by none. His faith was sincere and his zeal was fervent. He was the beau ideal of what the Lord Bishop of Toronto in his lang triongal above recommends to his lang triongal above and tribute to tribes expected from the patriarch a valedictum, but were disappointed. He has undoubtedly trod that arena of war for the last time; "he has several questions I should be glad to have answered: (1.) Where is it prescribed in Scripture?

(2.) How does it appear that the Apostles' settled "the archers shot at him and hated him, but his to, in his lave triennial charge, recommends to his it in all the Churches they planted?' (3.) How bow abode in strength." F. A. CRAFTS. clergy in Upper Canada. His piety prompted him on a mission to America; but his "Church principles" led him, while there, to reject a Lutheran minister from the Lord's Supper, as unhantiged and afterwards to respect to the control of the control baptized, and afterwards to re-baptize an adult (1.) Did they put all Churches under the same person in London, who had been baptized by a Dissenting minister; and we find the following in his writings on the subject of Apostolic Succes-

sion and Episcopacy:
"We believe it would not be right for us to 286. administer either Baptism or the Lord's Supper, unless we had a commission so to do from those Bishops whom we apprehend to be in succession from the Apostles." "We believe that the three fold order of ministers is not only authorized by third Article of the Church in preaching without apostolic institution, but also by the written p. 4. American Edition, Works, Vol. iii, p. 362.) Word."-(Works, fourth English edition, Vol. ii,

take upon themselves to be priests than to be kings. tire mistake."—(Works, Eng. Ed., Vol. xiii, p. They take not upon them to administer the Sacraments, an honor peculiar to the priests of In a letter, dated September 10th, 1784, writ-God."—(Works, Eng. ed., Vol. ii, p. 216. Am. ten thirty nine years after his first perusal of ed., Vol. v, p. 159.)

The above passages, as may be supposed, have writers, and as usual, without date, as conclusive Bishops and Presbyters are of the same order, proof of Mr. Wesley's episcopal orthodoxy, and and consequently have the same right to ordain. that Wesleyan Ministers have usurped an authority as "Priests of God," to which Mr. Wesley had denied their lawful claim. The apparent ignorance of our Successionist contemporaries on the contempora this subject appears to afford them so much bliss, that it may seem unkind to break the spell of "I firmly believe, I am a Scriptural Επισχοπος." their delusion, and spoil their glorying in the au- as much so as any man in England or in Europe. thority of Wesley; yet when they do not content For the uninterrupted succession I know to be a gravely invoke Wesley to destroy what he him- (Works, Eng. Ed., Vol. xiii, p. 240. Am. Ed. beyond the vituperation of the "unbroken succession" of those who stoned and persecuted them.

But the mode in which this class of writers appeal to Wesley's personal history. By turning to Wesley's Works, the reader will find the former church government is a very good one, but that were very much tried, and one of their leaders, making these appeals is inconsistent with the exunder the date of the 30th of December, 1745, in a letter addressed by him to Mr. Hall, vindicating himself from the charge of having departed from the order of the Church of England. The latter part of Mr. Wesley's Appeal to Men of Reason and Religion, in which he justifies his employment of laymen to preach, without authorizing them to administer the Sacraments. This Ap peal is dated "London, December 18, 1745." The two passages thus quoted, were written, then, within a fortnight of each other.

Now by examining Mr. Wesley's Journal, we find that in the same letter to Mr. Hall, from which the former of the above passages is taken, Mr. Wesley expressed himself open to conviction, saying to Mr. H., after having expressed his belief in a "threefold order of ministers,"- 'Yet we are willing to hear, and weigh whatever reasons induce you to believe to the contrary. We also find Mr. Wesley, just three weeks afterwards, employed in examining and weighing those reasons, as he himself states in his Journal of the 20th of January, 1746, in the following words:-"I set out for Bristol. On the road ! read Lord King's Account of the Primitive Church. In spite of the vehement prejudices of my education, I was ready to believe that this was fair and impartial draught; but if so, it would follow that bishops and Presbyters are (essentially) of one order." In this opinion of the essential equality of Bishops and Presbyters, Mr. Wesley became confirmed against any replies which are alleged to have been written to Lord King's Book. The subject of Church polity, seems to have engaged his particular attention and that of his preachers, at this time. Among other books on the subject, Bishop Stillingfleet's year, the whole question was made a subject of extract from the Minutes of the Conference for the year 1747, (just one hundred years ago,) contains the deliberate sentiments of Mr. Wesley,

and his preachers: -"Quest. What instance or ground is there the New Testament for a National Church? "Ans. We know of none at all; we appre hend it to be a merely political Institution. "Q. If the [Episcopal] plan were essential

foreign reformed Churches? " A. It would follow they are no part of the Church of Christ: a consequence full of shock-crieth to God from the ground; of heavenly ing absurdity.

"Q. In what age was the divine right Episcopacy first asserted in England?
"A. About the middle of Queen Elizabeth's reign; till then, all the Bishops and Clergy in of crimson merino, from rods variously decorated.

in the government of various Churches? idence, and grace, both the offices themselves, and the officers in each, ought to be varied from

" Q. Why is it that there is no determinate

time to time.

God had regard to that necessary variety.

precise form? If they did, (2.) Can we prove this to have been the very same which now remains in the Church of England?"—Eng. Ed., Vol. xiii, p. 182. Amer. Ed., Vol. vii, pp. 285,

In a letter, dated April 10, 1761, (five years after the date of the foregoing extracts,) ad-dressed to a Friend, who had charged him and his Preachers with contradicting the Twentyepiscopal ordination, Mr. Wesley says,—
"But they subscribed it in the simplicity of

their hearts, when they firmly believed none but episcopal ordination valid. Bishop Stillingfleet has since fully convinced them, this was an en-

"Lord King's 'Account of the Primitive been pressed into the service of The Church Church' convinced me, many years ago, that

themselves with a little harmless bandinage, but fable, which no man ever did or can prove."-

self has done, and to prove what he himself has denied, we must supply a few facts which will at So much, then, for the sentiments of Mr. Wesonce vindicate Wesley from any charge of cul- ley and his coadjutors on the "Apostolical Sucpable inconsistency, and disprove the inferences cession," the divine institution of diocesan Episwhich are attempted to be drawn from the above copacy and Church Government. Such also are threefold order of the Priesthood is a mere human institution. The Church fully recognizes Mr. Wesley as an orthodox and dutiful son of the of the above quotations is taken from the third Church of England; the Wesleyans in Canada cannot therefore be enemies to the Church of England for holding the same views, or "moral felons" for claiming affinity to the venerable Wesley by assuming his name.

Having now examined into Mr. Wesley's sentiments, we shall next investigate his practice in respect to ecclesiastical organization and minis-

For the Herald and Journal.

HALL OF REPRESENTATIVES, AT WASHINGTON.

This magnificent apartment is in the form of an ancient Grecian theatre, ninety-five feet in length, and sixty in height. Twenty-six massive marble columns, the capitals of which are of Italian marble, executed in Italy, support a splendic dome, with painted caissons, to represent that of the Parthenon at Rome. From the centre of this dome is erected, to admit the light, a handsome cupola, richly painted and ornamented, by a young Italian. Under the sweeping arch, near the dome, is placed the model of a colossal figure of Liberty, by Cansiei. Beneath this figure, on the entablature, is sculptured, in stone, the American eagle in the act of taking wing.

Above the main entrance into the hall stands a beautiful statue in marble, representing History recording the events of the nation. stands in the attitude of listening, with her head Irenicon was read by them: and the following turned on one side, a pen in one hand, a book in the other. Her position is graceful, her light conversation at the Conference. The following drapery floats around her, and the winged car in which she stands seems to be in motion over the globe, on which is figured, in basso-relievo, the signs of the Zodiac. The wheel of the car serves as the face of the clock of the Hall.— This work was executed by Signor Franzoni, an Italian. Regarding this Muse of History as God's recording angel, we shall see in the volumes before her, written with the pen of a diamond, the treasured detail of ambition's cato a Christian Church, what must become of all reer, of oppression's iron rule, of corruption's serpent course; see the record of vials full of treasured wrath, of innocent blood that unavenged privileges trampled under foot, and fearful tokens of coming judgment disregarded. Between the massive columns of this apart-

ment is suspended, in festoons, fringed drapery England, continually allowed and joined in the The gentlemen's gallery occupies the semicircle ministrations of those who were not Episcopally behind the range of columns, and that appropriated to the ladies and those who accompany "Q. Must there not be accidental variations them the upper part of the loggea, and above the Speaker's seat. The portrait of Lafayette, "A. There must in the nature of things. As at full length, by a Frenchman, decorates the God variously dispenses his gifts of nature, prov- panel on the west side of the loggea, and Washington, of the same dimensions, occupies the panel on the opposite side.

It is often difficult to hear distinctly the speakers. on account of the echo, but another difficulty is the plan of Church government appointed in Scrip- confusion among the members themselves, who are often seen reading, writing, conversing with A. Without doubt, because the wisdom of loud voices, calling the Speaker to order, or corod had regard to that necessary variety.

"Q. Was there any thought of uniformity in an "honorable member" is "addressing the the government of all Churches, until the time of chair," to the great edification of his constituents at home, to whom the mails will, groaning, bear "A. It is certain there was not, nor would the precious burden. No member is allowed to there have been then, had men consulted the word of God only."

Such were the church-polity sentiments of Mr. excites attention, in an instant a dozen, perhaps,

OFFICE OVER No. 1 Cornbit. | No. 35.

are on their feet, vociferating " Mr. Speaker, Mr. Speaker," when some one is recognized as "having the floor," and then the rest must wait (listening sometimes) at least an hour. Many of the members are generally absent from their seats, by reason of sickness, and other causes, except the vote is to be taken on some important question. I would like to notice the personthose of a sincere and zealous "apostolical" successionist. As in papal countries, those who are tles. But that it is prescribed in Scripture, I do not now, only adding, that when ex-President Adnot church zealots are generally sceptics; so it was in England, in the early part of the last cenespoused, I have been heartly ashamed of, ever sickness at his home) made his appearance at the was in England, in the early part of the last cen-tury. The mass of the clergy and nation was since I read Bishop Stillingfleet's 'Irenicon.' I door of the Hall, the member speaking at the litical opponents among the rest. As he took his seat, the House, by unanimously rising, expressed their congratulations on his recovery.—
It was an imposing scene. His step was feeble, as he leaned on the arm of his attendant, his countenance pale and emaciated, and his head entirely bald. His voice was weak and tremulous, so that few could hear him. The assembled

A NEW MEANS OF GRACE.

One of the Unitarian ministers of this city, whose religion seems to be "heels over head," in more senses than one, appears to be the presiding genius of the recent capers at the Public Gar-

At the celebration of the city schools, held in that place, this priest of the graces, who probably sacrifices largely to them, has introduced dancing as a prominent part of the business. The reverend promoter of the "saltatory art," of whom his ministerial brethren have uncommon reason to feel proud, is well aware that a large proportion of the children belong to families which disapprove of promiscuous dancing. The heads of these families do not wish their children to be tempted to join in an amusement of so questionable influence, and so contagious withal. Neither do they wish their children to be irritated and made discontented, at restrains the reasons of which they may be too young to understand-Now a gentleman on whom the epithet "liberal" might be conferred without irony and mockery, would respect these scruples, instead of trampling upon them with scoff and scorn. While these families have a conscience in the matter, he has none; for he cannot plead that he is constrained to furnish fiddles by any sense of moral

We are pleased to see that the editors of that excellent paper, the Daily Evening Traveller, have spoken plainly and repeatedly on this matter. For this, they have been assailed with a storm of abuse in some of the "respectable dailies," and in more which are as far as possible from being either respectable or decent. But the Traveller cannot be hurt by the wrath of men who forget that even bigotry may be opposed with yet greater bigotry, and whose brainless ire proves that their heads are even lighter than their

We know not that any orthodox families are opposed to promiscuous dancing because they considered that particular sort of exercises to be morally wrong or sinful in itself. But they have observed that it tends strongly and naturally to frivolity of mind and habits of dissipation, which are injurious to the health and corrupting to the heart. It is not pretended that dancing necessarily and invariably leads to such results. But it decidedly tends to them, and too often produces them. An old writer says: "I read in the New Testament of but one literal dancing-match; and that ended, as Bishop Hall saith, in sending John Baptist's body to the grave, and Herod's soul to hell." Where the worst results may not happen to follow from the practice of this amusement, it is always detrimental to that serious and elevated piety, which seeks the noblest joys, and will be satisfied with no pleasures but such as are allied to the pleasures at God's right hand. Therefore it is that the orthodox parents, who do not wish their children to dance away the happy influence of religious nurture, are not willing to teach them the art, or to have them lured to learn it from others. And hence they justly complain of the paltry manœuvre to smuggle in an objectionable

CHARACTER OF THE GENTLEMAN.

practice, under the custom-house marks of edu-

cation and religion.—Boston Recorder.

Dr. Lieber, of the College of South Carolina in a recent address before the students of that Institution, made the " Character of the Gentleman," the subject of an excellent address. If space permitted, the address should exhibit its good points, by abundant extracts; in the absence lowever, of larger quotations, we give the follow-"I have stated already, that the forbearing

use of power is a sure attribute of the true gen tleman; indeed, we may say that power, physical, moral, purely social, or political, is one of the touchstones of genuine gentlemanship. The power which the husband has over the wife, in which we must include the impunity with which he may be unkind to her; the father over his children; the teacher over his pupils; the old over the young, and the young over the aged; the strong over the weak; the officer over his men: the master of a vessel over his hands: the magistrate over the citizens; the employer over the employed; the rich over the poor; the educated over the unlettered; the experienced over the confiding; the keeper of a secret over him whom it touches; the gifted over the ordinary man: even the clever over the silly-the forbearing and inoffensive use of all this power, or authority, or a total abstinence from it, where the case admits it, will show the gentleman in a plain light. Every traveller knows at once, whether a gentlemanly, or rude officer, is seeking his trunk. But the use of power does not only form a touchstone; even the manner in which an individual enjoys certain advantages over others, is a test. No person can boast of the delights of superior health, in presence of a languid patient, or speak of great good luck, when in hearing of a

man bent by habitual misfortune. Let a man who happily enjoys the advantages of a pure and honest life, speak of it to a fallen criminal fellow being, and you will soon see, whether he be, in addition to his honesty, a gentleman, or not. The gentleman does not needlessly and unceasingly remind an offender of a wrong he may have committed against him. He can not only forgive, he can forget; and he strives for that nobleness of soul, and manliness of character, which impart sufficient strength to let the past be past. He will never use the power which the knowledge of an offence, a false step, or an unfortunate exposure of weakness give him, merely to enjoy the power of humiliating his neighbor. A true man of honor feels humbled himself, when he cannot help humbling others."

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HERALD AND JOURNAL.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER I, 1847.

CONGREGATIONAL SINGING.

We have spoken frankly on the necessity for a re form in our church singing. The case is so clean that we hear of no hostility whatever to our views upon it, but on the contrary, receive constant intima tions that they are generally approved. Some of the religious journals have spoken out on the subject and we have been gratified to see in a leading secu lar press of New York city, the Commercial Advertiser, an editorial, a column in length, arguing the proposed reform. The Commercial says : "Indeed, to our thinking, the very spirit of public devotion is correctly expressed in the four stanzas of Dr. Watts's beautiful hymn commencing-

> Before Jehovah's awful throne, Ye nations bow in sacred iov.' &c.

" For ourselves, we do not clearly see how the idea o the poet can be realized without congregational singing. If singing be a part of worship, an expression of grateful praise on the part of the multitude assembled-(and if it be not this, it is mockery all)-should not those who can sing join, with the spirit and the understanding also, in the act so acceptable to God and so be coming in his people ! Heart-worship cannot be delegated-the Most High cannot be praised, any more than he can be served, by proxy. And yet praise is due unto Him who hath heaped benefits upon us, and who hath redeemed man from wo. Admitting that there often is praise which is not vocal, and that it is quite possible to make melody in the heart while the tongue is silent, still it seems to us a nobler worship when the whole people 'lift up their voices,' and in one united anthem fill the Almighty's temple with the incense of vocal praise and 'crowd His gates with thankful songs.' The practical effect of congregational singing, as distinguished from that which is only choral, is a strong argument, we conceive, in favor of its universal

The editor remarks that if congregational singing were generally introduced, he thinks pastors would not have to complain so generally as they now do of the supineness and declension of religion in their congregations. He adds : - "We may be more sensitive than correct upon this subject, but we have felt painfully the difference between attending a Church where the choir and organ had the singing to themselves, and where they were joined heartily by the congregation. The effect upon a man's de votional feelings seemed to us to be just the difference between ice and fire in communicating warmth or in fitness to resuscitate a man who had become benumbed in a snow-drift. But we forbear saying all we think upon the subject. If the religious journals would speak out as earnestly and as freely as we have done, we might hope that the mere choral exhibitions over which good men grieve might cease-not by the removal of the choir, but by adding to it the magnificent volume of a congregation's voice in an accompaniment."

We do earrestly hope that the discussion of this important subject will not be allowed to pass away without practical effect. Who among us does not feel its necessity? Have we not courage and zeal enough remaining to attempt this good work for the cause and honor of our God?

PENDING CIVIL WAR IN SWITZER-LAND.

At the last arrival from Europe, this celebrated republic seemed on the eve of a civil outbreak, which, from the grounds of the quarrel, threatened to be of the most violent character. The Reformers, or Rad icals, so called, of Switzerland, have been much misrepresented. As usual, in liberal movements, they have, in some localities, not shown too much respect for religion, especially for old religious usages, which they deem identified with their grievances, but in their main political project they deserve the sympathy of all freemen. The constitution of the Swiss confederation wa

the work chiefly of the Holy Alliance, in 1815, and imposes many severe grievances upon the people. It is more a system of aristocracy than of democracy. The local constitutions of the individual cantons are various and conflicting. Some of them are sheer oligarchies, especially the papal ones, and these, controlled by the Jesuits, have hitherto controlled the gov ernment. The Reformers have taken a stand agains the whole array of this papal and aristocratic oppres sion. After a persevering contest, they have gained the ascendancy, and now predominate in the Diet. Here they are proceeding to carry out their liberal reforms with energetic determination; but, meanwhile, the Catholic and aristocratic cantons have re volted. Seven of them have combined to oppose the reformatory movement, and are organizing military preparations The Diet has denounced these cantons, and by a vote of about thirteen cantons, has

1. The alliance of the seven cantons of Lucerne Uuri, Schwitz, Unterwalden, Zug, Friburg, and Valai is incompatible with the essential disposition of the compact of the 7th of August, 1815, and is declared be dissolved.

2. The above mentioned cantons are to be held

responsible for the execution of this decree.

3. The Diet reserves to itself, should circumstances require, to adopt ulterior measures to enforce obedience to its decree.

The federal Diet seems resolutely determined to prosecute its reforms, and the Catholic cantons are as resolutely obstinate against them. The result will be a civil war, and as the opposite parties are of opposite religions, the conflict may be expected to take the usual fierceness of religious wars.

At the moment when affairs have reached this crisis. M. Guizot, the Protestant French Premier, who has rendered his name infamous by his truckling complacency to Rome, has stepped into the arena, and by a letter to the Diet, has tendered his services to the Catholic party. This remarkable interference is only exceeded in baseness by his conduct in the late French proceedings in the South Sea. A French paper, the Constitutionel, of Paris, speaks in the folowing indignant terms of this recreant minister:

"We do not hesitate to declare that if blood is to be shed in Switzerland, that blood must be justly attributed to the powers who encourage an illegal revolt against the established government, and hold out a premium to civil war, in the hope of assistance coming from abroad-thus casting in the scales, where are, at present, balancing the destinies of Switzerland, the weight of the sword of a new Holy Alliance. It is truly impossible to comprehend how these same powers, which, in 1815, in their declara tions to Switzerland, laid down, in the most precise and peremptory manner, the principle of the neces sary submission of the minority of the States to the majority, should now come forward and support a principle diametically opposite, by demanding, under the menace of a coming intervention, that the majority should pass under the Caudine forks of the minority-that the law should bend before revolt !-It is easy to comprehend that they will always be ready to sacrifice all their ideas of justice, and the truest principles, to their egotism and reactionary policy, but that the government of July should make itself against Switzerland, in the name of the treaties

the part of the Cabinet could call forth such feelings."

The papers of Europe speak with their usual monarchical prejudice against the Swiss Reformers. We hope they will meet with a just appreciation on this side the Atlantic. Many errors have mixed with their local agitations heretofore, but we belive their general principles right, and that their triumph will subserve the interests of freedom and Protestantism. The chief danger is that the principal powers may follow the example of France, and interfere even, it may be, with an attempt to suppress and partition the republic. Such an experiment, however, could never succeed among the strong Protestant men of the Alps. It is, at present, a dangerous moment for a repetition of this policy by the surrounding monarchies. The fate of Cracow, and the late conspiracy at Rome have stung the popular mind of Europe with a resentful consciousness of the essential tyranny of the leading powers, and an attempt to inflict the fate of Poland on the descendants of Tell and Winkleried would shake thrones. It is the opinion of many discerning men, that Europe is rapidly tending to such a general convulsion, and its result must be a wider development of the popular rights.

D'AUBIGNE ON CROMWELL.

We have read the volume of D'Aubigne on Cron well with a satisfaction which we cannot express No character in history has perplexed us more than that of Cromwell. Its contrasts seemed inexplicable. Great in the field, never losing a battle, and whipping " caviliers " Scotch and Irish-great as a legislator the first to recognize fully the rights of conscience and the essential distinctness of the church from the state-great as an executive statesman, raising England to a pre-eminence of respect among the powers of Europe, which none of her sovereigns ever did before him,-yet this gigantic man has seemed, quite incontestibly, to have been a vociferous sciolist, a downright hypocrite, making long and feigned prayers, preaching to his army and his Parliament, and belittling himself by the most exaggerated cant on record. Not only Jacobites and Tories, following. the heartless partiality of Hume, but even Liberalists and Dissenters, the very successors of the Roundheads, have had to admit his character to be altogether equivocal, and very few have dared to suppose him anything else than a great knave. Only two or three years since, England refused to assign a place among the statues of her great men in the new Parliament building, to this the greatest man of her history. History has referred to him with a species of disgust, and nearly two hundred years have heaped odium upon his tomb. But he has at last burst church tests the faith of his people, and which are open his grave of infamy, and come forth in a glorious often but the precursors of wide-spread victories, apotheosis. Two hundred years ago, he declared to his enemies, "God is above all reports, and will, in his own good time, vindicate me." To-day is the prophecy fulfilled beyond successful reply, and Cromwell stands proved before the world as good as he was great, and in both respects without an equal in modern history. It is refreshing to witness such a resurrection of character. Carlyle has led the way in making this long delayed justice to the great Puri-Binney, Otheman & Co., 1 Cornhill.

CONSPIRACY AT ROME.

We have informed our readers of the attempt recently made to subvert the liberal policy of the Pope. A year ago, we declared that he would but one lesson on the subject.

The late conspiracy was a most diabolical project concocted by the Austrian minister, and the Jesuits to bring into disgrace and ruin the present policy of the Pope, by playing off a portion of the peoplehired ruffians, and dismissed underlings-agains the other and better classes of citizens, thereby producing not merely an emucte, but another reign of terror, to be attended with such dismay and de struction as would appal the country and Europe, and thereby appear to demonstrate the prematurity of the Pope's liberal measures, and lead to a change of his policy. The London Daily News has a corre-

spondent on the spot, who writes as follows: -"It appears that the approaching anniversary of the great act of amnesty on the 17th of July, had been selected for a decisive blow against the Pope malignants. 300 ruffians had been cautiously hired and embodied; they consisted of discharged police spies, whose occupation under Gregory had been lu-crative and thriving, but was now gone; corrupt un-derlings of various public offices, who feared their turn would come next, and attaches of the Austrian legation in the different departments of foul work.
To these were added certain fanatics, called Palpilina. who acted from religious frenzy, and consider the Pope as an enemy of Catholicity, and several com missioned officers and subalterns in the corps of Carbineers, who looked with distrust on the new National Guard, and were determined to show cause for not being themselves disbanded. The plan was, to create confusion, on the evening of the festa during the torchlights and fireworks; to occupy by the disaffected portion of the regiments, the three great streets that disembogue into the Piazza del Popolo; on a given signal, under pretence of aggressive movements among the people, to make a general onslaught—a sort of Peterloo. The fugitives were to be met in the back street by bleath as the street by the street of t to be met in the back streets by bloodhounds, armed with stilettos, upwards of one thousand of which cowardly weapons were subsequently seized in the possession of the ringleaders; and finally, the general result was to be ascribed to the saturnalia of a people not ripe for freedom, on whom the Pope had foolishly lavished the gift of liberty. A reaction in the whole framework of government was looked for as the necessary consequence, and the conspirators considered such an object cheaply purchased at the

The same writer says, under date of Rome, July 23d, the position of the Pontiff is painful in the extreme. While he joins with his people in hearty thanksgiving for their providential rescue from an al rank, were no strangers to what the Prelate Grasselini (a now manifest traitor) had conived at and abetted. His sign manual for letting nived at and abetted. His sign manual for letting loose more than a hundred miscreants from prison on the previous day; his written orders to admit the blood-thirsty bludgeonmen from Faenza, without the usual passports into the city, to the number of several hundreds; his correspondence with the military ringleader, Col. Fredddi—but too well justified his precipitate flight across the frontier. That higher posed paper will be established.

of 1815, the accomplice of the powers which have just destroyed Cracow, in contempt of these same treaties—that it should support in the confederation the same Jesuits which it was forced to expel from France—that for such results it should not fear to repudiate, at the same time, in a single act, its revolutionary origin, its interests, and its duties against an allied people,—is what cannot but excite the utmost indignation and astonishment, if any thing on the part of the Cabinet could call forth such feelings."

personages were cognizant of an expected outbreak, without probably being further initiated into the four deeds to be done, is placed beyond doubt by fouler deeds to be done, is placed beyond doubt by fouler deeds to be done, is placed beyond doubt by fouler deeds to be done, is placed beyond doubt by fouler deeds to be done, is placed beyond doubt by fouler deeds to be done, is placed beyond doubt by fouler deeds to be done, is placed beyond doubt by fouler deeds to be done, is placed beyond doubt by fouler deeds to be done, is placed beyond doubt by fouler deeds to be done, is placed beyond doubt by fouler deeds to be done, is placed beyond doubt by fouler deeds to be done, is placed beyond doubt by fouler deeds to be done, is placed beyond doubt by four deeds to be done, is placed beyond doubt by fouler deeds to be done, is placed beyond doubt by four deeds to be done, is placed beyond doubt by four deeds to be done, is placed beyond doubt by four deeds to be done, is placed beyond doubt by four deeds to be done, is placed beyond doubt by four deeds to be done, is placed beyond doubt by four deeds to be done, is placed beyond doubt by four deeds to be done, is placed beyond doubt by four deeds to be done, is placed beyond doubt by four deeds to be done, is placed beyond doubt by four deeds to be done, is placed beyond doubt by four deeds to be done, is placed beyond doubt by four deeds to be done, is placed beyond doubt by four deeds to be done, is placed beyond doubt by four deeds to be done, is to have been the Pope's destination, on troops mas tering the town; but, previously, these cardinals were to have presented for his signature, during the general panic and slaughter, a written document calling for the intervention of France! and Austria

The project having failed, will now have a most salutary reaction in favor of the Pope, and will open the eyes of the friends of popular liberty in Europe, to the deadly hostility of the Jesuits to the progress of the people.

GLORIOUS MISSIONARY RESULTS.

The Rev. Mr. Abbott, in his farewell address Boston, prior to his departure for Burmah, gave the following interesting particulars respecting that mission :- In 1816 Mr. Judson wrote to Luther Rice, his messenger to this country, and his companion in the first mission, "If any inquiry is made about our Europe with convulsions, and shake down some of its prospects, tell them our trust is in Almighty God; and if they will give us bread and send you back, in twenty years they will hear from us." Mr. Judson was then the only missionary in that vast kingdom of darkness. In a little time five or six strong men embraced Christianity, and commenced in earnest the instruction of their countrymer. One of these, who had killed thirty men with his own hand, was converted by reading a tract he had stolen .-He went immediately out among the Karens, a wild people inhabiting the mountains and the jungle, and ead to them his tract and New Testament, and the nearts of many were turned to the Lord, and the enire transformation of their characters and their habits of living attested their sincenty. The Karens, 16 years ago, had no written language; now they have the New Testament, tracts, and school books in their own language; and during the last year four young Karens, from the theological seminary in their own land, have received ordination, and are now preaching the gospel. Mr. Abbott, who speaks their language, has directed the native assistants in their labors, and has himself explained the Word of Life to thousands of the Karens. He has also with his own hands bantized 1700 converted Karens: 1200 have been baptized by native preachers, and 1500 are now awaiting his return to receive the ordinance-making more than four thousand who have professed the Christian religion, most of them since 1836, the com mencement of Mr Abbott's labors among them.

Such results should thrill our hearts, and excite, a hundred fold, our liberality. We distrust God too much in our hope of the conversion of the heathen. What discouragement has come over us as a denomination from the results of the Oregon effort ?-Those very trials by which the great Head of the have intimidated us. If we fail under the trial, we shall fail of the blessing it was designed to promote. ' Have faith in God," should be the unfaltering motto of all good men, in all circumstances.

GEORGE THOMPSON

Has been elected to Parliament. Mr. Thompson tan; but Carlyle has represented him chiefly as a is well known in the United States, by his anti-slavhero. D'Aubigne presents him to us as a Christian, ery labors in New England. During his visit here, Both books should be read, in order to compre- we often resorted to his lectures, not so much through hend fully this singular case of history, and to all sympathy for his sentiments-for we considered him our readers who admire true greatness, who would dangerously ultral in some respects-but through adbe confirmed in their confidence in that good Provi- miration of his eloquence. We are frank to say we dence which always, however late, vindicates the never witnessed a more effective popular oratory right and casts down the wrong, and who feel an in- than his, and we doubt not that his Parliamentary terest in Cromwell, as republicans, as New England career will be a brilliant one, if he has added to his descendants of those truest men of England, the eminent abilities a little more practical good sense Roundheads, and above all, as Christians-to such than he showed among us. His heart is in the right we recommend Carlyle's and D'Aubigne's volumes, place, but he is one of those headlong philanthropas among the rarest treats ever offered them by books. ists who seem to take it for granted that however desirable other talents may be, in the prosecution of humane projects, prudent forecaste, common sense is not only unnecessary, but really criminal, as a base compromise of principle with policy. Perhaps his American associates are responsible for some of his blunders, and under more favorable auspices more wisdom and success may be expected from him. We are glad of his election, and are sure either have to abandon his popular measures, or be that the House of Commons will hear from him more victimized by the Jesuits and Austria. We still so stirring eloquence and more burning rebukes of the predict; the whole history of the Papacy teaches civil wrongs of the British people than it has been wont to listen to.

PRESBYTERIAN MINUTES-0, S. AS-SEMBLY.

The following table gives a general view of the statistics of this church for two years :-

	,	
	1846.	1847.
Synods, in con. with Gen. Ass	embly, 22	22
Presbyteries,	115	118
Candidates for the Ministry,	339	343
Licentiates,	218	231
Ministers,	1647	1713
Churches,	2297	2376
During these years, there v	vere	
Licensures,	72	82
Ordinations,	78	64
Installations,	87	72
Pastoral relations dissolved,	52	52
Churches organized and recei	ved	
from other bodies,	45	44
Ministers received from other	de-	
nominations,	14	.15
Ministers gone to other denom	ina-	
tions,	6	7
Members added to the church	n on	
examination,	7,792	7,602
Do do do on certificate,	5,733	5,672
Adults baptized,	2036	1794
Children baptized,	9677	9342
Whole number of communic	ants	
reported,	174,714	179,453
Amount contributed for religi	ious	
purposes,	\$254,856 \$	310,164 91
Ministers died,	19	23
From the above, it appears	s that the am	ount con-

A CIRCULAR has been issued by a number o Southern gentlemen, proposing a combination for the support of a paper at Washington, for the defence of Southern slavery and slave interests. It is to be independent of either of the leading parties in poliindiscriminate massacre, he cannot scare away the sad conviction, strengthened every hour by oral and documentary evidence, that high officials, holding and heartily welcome it. Let proclave welcome earnestly enter in the discussion of the subject especially side by side with abolition Editors, and

Poreing Untelligence.

THE MACEDONIAN-"FATHER TAY-LOR."

We announced in our foreign summary last week

the arrival of the relief ship Macedonian, at Cork Ireland, and the grateful reception given it by the citizens and authorities of that city. On the 26th ult., a pleasure trip was given to the American frigate's officers, in the Royal Alice steamer. The whole affair was one of special brilliance, and the description of it fills several closely printed columns of the Cork papers. The company was numerou and included all the prominent official personages of the city, and their ladies. A dejeuner was given o board,-the Mayor presided. On his right, were Commodore De Kay, Captain Fisher, R. N., Father Taylor, the Rev. Theodore Matthew, Counsello Reeves, &c. On his left, Mrs. De Kay, Mrs. Murphy, Captain Cameron, second officer of the Macedonian, Dr. Dodge, (Macedonian,) &c., &c.

A large number of clergymen are named present, and yet with "Fathers" Matthew and Taylor n the midst of them, it seems that enthusiasti oasts were drank, with sparkling wines, and the warm hearted Irish reporter, perhaps a little kindled by them, says they "were in profusion, in fine order and of the choicest vintage, champagne, claret, port and sherry." A band discoursed eloquent music and many eloquent speeches were made. The loast-"Father Taylor and the people of New England" was most enthusiastically received.

Father Taylor returned thanks. The following

the report of his speech :-He said he was a man of very humble standing without ambition, without selfishness, except a little self-respect for his character. His country had been heard and supported by his gallant commander, who ran up honors by short hand and by guess-!Laughter.) He (Father Taylor) had no claim on their gratitude-he had nothing to do with it. True, he collected money, but that was a trick he had been long accustomed to-(Hear, and laughter.) He had been engaged in that occupation for five and thirty years, during which time he had had a full share in spending three millions of the charity money of the people of Boston. (Hear.) They were used to sending relief to those in distress. (Hear, hear.) He had only taken a share in this, but Commodore De Kay, and Captain Forbes, had done more-they had united a whole empire, twenty-four States, into one great compact with Ireland, (Hear,) and had taken the ships of that nation to carry bread to them who were in want of it. (Hear, hear.) Who would have thought that two men could have compassed, as it were, a nation, occupying more than one-fourth of the globe, and made them do this? (Hear, hear,

But this only proved what man could do-mar was man's property, and together all men must live. (Hear.) But he had nothing to do with dying, however. (Hear, hear.) He lived in a hurry, he spoke in a hurry, he ate in a hurry, and if ever he should die, he expected to die in a hurry. (Laughter. He always lived with the spring on his cable. (Hear, hear.) With regard to Ireland, she was sufering, but the canker worm was not at the root. God might try them for a time, but like Nebuchadnezzar's tree, Ireland should again flourish more brightly than she had ever done before. (Hear, hear.) It had been said by some of the old-fashioned people of old times, that good came out of evil. He never found this to be the case-he found that good came instead of evil, and as he saw a sign of that approaching good, he said that Ireland's best days were those yet in store for her. (Hear, hear.) In the days when they thought themselves omnipotent -could they have been brought here as to-day, yet now that they had found they were but men, they all became as brothers. (Loud cries of hear, hear.) were whigs and tories, Lord John Russell's and Sir Robert Peel's men, but they were all prothers. (Hear, hear.) It was worth more to see their Christian courtesy and kindness, than all they had brought from America.

The Rev. gentleman proceeded for some time to exhort his hearers to continue in this spirit of affection. He had seen the Roman Catholics of other countries, but before he came here, he said save me from the long gowns of Ireland-yet he never saw better people in all his life. (Hear.) The man who came here in command of the Macedonian, was a kind-hearted, generous man, and no thanks to him, for he did not know how to be anything else. (Hear.) His heart was as large as the moon, and as open as the sun-flower. (Loud cheers.) Yet he did not call this charity-it was only what was due to Ireland. Ireland had taken possession of America, and America had got England and Ireland, and they would keep them for ever. (Hear.) Let them labor together and suffer together. Let not the Mayor despair of success. America was groaning with bread, and Ireland was America's, and America was Ireland's. The reverend gentleman concluded, by proposing in most eulogistic terms, "The health of Father Matthew," which was enthusiastically received.

The very Rev. Mr. Matthew briefly responded.

RECENT CONVERTS IN THE PYRENEES .- We learn from the London Patriot, that, at the request of the Committee of the Baptist Missionary Society, the Rev. W. Cox, and the Rev. J. H. Hinton, are about to proceed immediately to the Pyrenees, as a deputation to recent converts scattered among the mountains, who, by means of Testaments distributed by a colporteur, have been brought to clear views of Divine truth. The deputation expect to be absent on their interesting mission about three weeks. It appears that both French and Spaniards are among these poor and simple, but sincere and devoted converts, who are not yet formed into churches, owing partly to their dispersed condition, and partly to the persecuting spirit to which they are exposed.

POLAND.-A letter from Berlin, in a Frankfort journal of the 26th ult., states that two English missionaries had arrived at Berlin from Cracow, the Austrian authorities not having permitted them to fix their residence at Cracow, notwithstanding the intercession of the British Ambassador at Vienna, who received for reply that it was contrary to law to tolerate religious missionaries in any part of the Austrian territories. tributed for religious purposes has increased \$55,000

> RELIGIOUS LIBERTY IN TURKEY .- The Missionary Herald says:

in Syria, where they had suffered much from the inolerance of the Armenian ecclesiastics,) some time since sent one of their number to Constantinople, with an interpreter, to lay their trials and grievances before the Sublime Porte. After presenting a statement of their case, the agent was informed in due time, that the business had been attended to, and that the Pasha of that district had been instructed to protect the Protestant portion of the community. No paper was given to him, but the Hon, Mr. Wellesey, the English Ambassador at Constantinople, has a copy of the document, which has been sent to Syria; and he says that it is very satis-

LITERARY ITEMS.

One hundred and twenty-four graduated at Yale College, at the late Commencement, the largest class that ever went out from an American College in one

Sixty-one students graduated, and received the degree of A. B., at Harvard, last week.

We learn from the New York Observer, that the letters of Kirwan have been called for to be reprinted in England, for wide circulation there, and in Ireland. Also, that these letters are about to be printed in German, for the use of this class of our population.

There are at the present time, in the whole o Great Britain, only five hundred and fifty-five journals including dailies, tri-weeklies, semi-weeklies, week lies, semi-monthlies, and monthlies-the great majority of which, are, of course, published in England : while in the United States, there are, we believe, nearly two thousand newspapers of various kinds; three times as many as in England, Ireland, Wales and Scotland put together, and more, it is "reckoned," than all that are published in all other parts of the world. Truly, Brother Jonathan is a great reader, as well as worker!

It is stated that the Rev. William Cureton, a distin guished oriental scholar, has discovered, among the manuscripts in the British Museum, a very valuable Syriac version, hitherto inedited, of the Gospel of

MR. LEMUEL BLAKE, of this city, says the Transcript, is in possession of a Bible bearing date 1583, printed in London by Christopher Barker himself and not by his "Deputies," as those we have heretofore mentioned. It is the "Geneva Bible." (so called) and was prepared by the Refugees in time of Bloody Mary, and from this the King James's version was made up, the objection to it being that the marginal notes or commentaries were thought to be "anti-prelatical."-Bound up in the same volume, is the Sternhold and Hopkins version of the Psalms, printed in the same year by John Daye, probably a relative of Stephen Daye, who introduced the first printing press in the United States.

WESLEYAN CONFERENCE.

The one hundred and fourth Annual Conference of the Wesleyan Methodists commenced in Liverpool, on the 28th of July. The Rev. Samuel Jackson was chosen President of the Conference; Rev. Dr. Newton was re-elected Secretary.

The reports of the various committees-financial. educational, &c .- appear to have been satisfactory. Chapel debts to the amount of £251 098 sterling have been paid off, of which sum £141,014 were raised by the trustees themselves. The remainder consisted of grants from the chapel fund.

There was considerable discussion on the subject of accepting Government aid under the Education Bill. The Dissenters generally have refused to participate in the provisions of the bill. The united committees of the Wesleyans on "education" and "privileges" pursued an opposite course, assurances having been given them by the Government that the aid would be confined to those schools in which the "authorized version" of the Scriptures were used. After a protracted discussion, a resolution was adopted, approving the purchase of a site in Westminster. or a "Wesleyan Normal School."

FREE WILL BAPTISTS .- It is stated in the Morning Star, that the approaching session of the General Conference of Free Will Baptists is to be attended by a deputation from the General Baptist Association in England. The following is in part the intention of the delegates, as explained in a letter from one of "We propose to visit as many of your churches

and places as possible-to promote brotherly affection towards our own body, and to stimulate and ad vance the missionary spirit, and in any way in our power to advance the interests of religion and brotherly love." The connexion now numbers in England abou

20,000 members. Twenty years ago it had only 230 members in the metropolis; now it has upwards of 1,200. Many persons confound the term General Baptist with Free Communionists, but the phrase General" is designed by those who adopt it, to distinguish them from the Calvinistic Baptists, or those believing in particular redemption.

THE ENGLISH POSTAGE SYSTEM.—The gross revenue of the General Post Office in Britain, for the year 1846, amounted to £2,004,007. The net receipts, after deducing the expense of management was £835,419. Our Post Master General, and all others fearful of the experiment of cheap postage, should digest well this fact. There are, indeed, peculiar disadvantages attending the experiment in this new country, where many of the most expensive mail .routes are through sparsely settled wildernesses, but so demonstrative are the results of the English reform, and of our cheap private postage projects, that we think it folly to doubt and delay longer. At all events, it seems doubtless that any temporary loss would be fully indemnified by future and early gains. We go for cheap postage. From a statement made by our Post Office Depart-

ment, it appears there will be a probable increase of the revenue for the year 1847 over that of 1846, of a little more than 17 per cent. A little farther reduc tion of postage would help the revenue-and the

The whole number of missions sustained by the Baptist Union, is 16, with 50 stations, and more than 93 out-stations, under the care of 99 missionaries and assistants, and 144 native helpers, 45 of the mission aries are preachers. The number of churches reported, is 108, 1.783 have been added to the churches the past year, on profession of faith; and the whole number of members is about 10,000. The number of schools, is 59, and of pupils, from 1,500

POPULATION AND COLLEGES. The following table shows the proportion of Col-

leges to the population in each of the States named Vermont, with a population of 292,000, has 2 Coll. 500,000, 2 do Maine, New Hampshire, 284,000. 1 do 737,000, 3 do Massachusetts. Rhode Island, 108,000, 1 do 310,000, Connecticut, Central and Eastern N. York, 1,600,000, 373,000, New Jersey, 2 do 1,725,000, 8 do Pennsylvania, Delaware. 80,000, 1 do

RETURN OF A MISSIONARY .- The Rev. Daniel B. Bradley, who has spent the last thirteen years as a missionary of the A. B. C. F. M., at Bangkok, it Siam, arrived in New York, on the 11th inst., with his three motherless children, and a daughter of Rev. F. B. Thomson, of Borneo. The children are all between the ages of three and eleven years.

CHILDREN'S OBITUARIES.—We often receive long obituaries of infants, or long pieces of poetry attached to the usual obituary notice. We can appreciate the wishes of the afflicted, in such instances, and do deeply sympathize with them in their bereavements; but a little reflection must convince them of the inexpediency of such articles. Our columns would soon be full of them, if we encouraged them. The poetical quotations are usually the same backnied verses; should we insert them, we must repeat the same lines often two or three times a week. If we omit them from all but one each week, we must bear the charge of partiality, &c. It is clear, therefore, that our only course is to insert simply the usual notice. Will our brethren consider this, and make allowance for us?

REV. JOSHUA LEAVITT has retired from the editorial chair of the Emancipator. Mr. Leavitt possesses distinguished Editorial talents, and we regret to lose him from the corps.

REV. MR. MILBOURN, the late blind chaplain to Congress, whose eloquence has given him an extensive reputation, favored us with a call last week. He will probably return to our city in about two weeks, and preach in our churches a short time Mr. Milbourn is a member of the Illinois Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

PROGRESS IN NEW YORK .- Dr. Spring, of New York, recently preached his 37th anniversary sermon. He was ordained over the Brick Church, in 1810. Of those who were pastors in the city at that time, but one remains-Rev. Dr. Lyell, Episcopalian; he was settled in 1805. "At the time of Dr. Spring's settlement, the city contained a population f 96,373, scarcely more than the city of Brooklyn at the present time, and less than one-fourth of the present number of the population of the city of New York. Then the Brick Church was in the very centre of the city; it is now altogether 'down town Then it was an up-town church; now it is the only Presbyterian church below the City Hall."

A London correspondent, in referring to the election of George Thompson to Parliament, says :-"The electors of the Tower Hamlets, one of the largest constituencies in England, have placed him far at the head of the poll-giving him a majori,v of 3000 or 4000 over any of his opponents. This is the more remarkable, as none of his committees sat in public houses, and consequently the publicans all voted against him; and he did not spend a shilling on his election, one of his antagonists being a member of the government."

IMMIGRATION .- During the year ending 31st July. 1846, 91,280 steerage passengers arrived at New York, from the old world; the arrivals for the year, ending at the same date this year, amounted to 152,116. Of the latter number, were from British ports, 88,733; French ports, 26,779; Hanselowns, (Bremen and Hamburg,) 15,525; Belgium, 13,128; Holland, 5076; Sweden and Norway, 2021; Prussia, 274; Spain, 1; Italy, Sicily, and Sardinia, 114; all other ports, 465.

Mr. James C. Bruce, of Halifax, Virginia, recently delivered an address before the Agricultural Club of the counties of Mecklenburgh, Virginia, and Granville, North Carolina, in which he openly declares his conviction of the unprofitableness of slave labor, as at present employed in Virginia, and North Caro-

GERMAN REFORMED CHURCH .- The German Reformed Church in the United States, according to the Christian Witness, has only 230 ministers, 74 officiating exclusively in the German language, 66 exclusively in the English, and 95 in both German and English, for 800 organized congregations. Ministers, therefore, who can officiate in both of these languages, are greatly needed to supply this demand for pastors, besides the urgent calls for missionary labor by the immigrant German population. There are about 8000 persons in communion with the church.

Editor's Cable.

LEAVITT'S THIRD BOOK has been issued by Jewett & Co., Boston. It contains reading lessons for the middle classes in common schools. The selections are admirably adapted to the purpose and the introductory instructions are sufficiently comprehensive. Mr. Leavitt's series, so far as we have examined it, are well worthy of the attention of instructors.

THE METHODIST ALMANAC, for 1848, edited by Dr. Peck, has been issued at the Book Rooms, and can be had in any quantity at Binney & Otheman's, 1 Cornhill. It is full of valuatle denominational and other statistics, besides an interesting miscellany, and the usual Calendar. We know of no better Almanac, of the size, in the country. It is calculated for Boston, N. York, Philadelphia, Detroit, &c.

GOULD, KENDALL & LINCOLN, Boston, have issued No. 15 of their splendid edition of Chambers' Cyclopedia of English Literature. It is finely illustrated. Irving and Cooper figure in it.

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE. -The last number contains some eighteen articles, besides poetry. The leader is a critique from the Edinburgh on the works of Beaumont and Fletcher. 165 Tremont St.

NORTH AMERICAN INDIANS .- Carter, New York, has issued a very interesting little volume bearing this title. It is a reprint, with emendations, of a publication of the London Tract Society, whose issues are always excellent. It is abundantly illustrated with plates. Binney, Otheman & Co., 1 Cornhill.

SOLITUDE SWEETENED .- This famous and really excellent work, by Meikle, has been republished by Carter, New York, and is found at Binney, Otheman & Co's, 1 Cornhill.

CHALMERS' MISCELLANIES .- Binney, Otheman & Co. have received No II of this publication. It embraces chiefly articles of its distinguished author, from the Eclectic Review, and Introductory Essays to standard devotional works, such as A'Kempis, Romain, &c.

Brooks' GREEK AND LATIN LESSONS, have been published in very neat style by Sorin & Ball, Philadelphia. We have before noticed these excellent text books. They are highly commended by good judges, and deservedly rank among the best elementary volumes. Binney, Otheman & Co., 1 Cornhill.

art The will of Mr. York gives the following rican Bible Societ American Tract Socie Institution for the Blin Protestant Half Orpha His real estate is est his property, at about tw He has left one half hi nieces ; and to three oth The American Boa this efficient missionary financial year with a con month the balance agains

Religio

month the balance agains and this, notwithstanding are managed. We trust the Board to become em amount of funds. It is d tained. med. The next annual meeting be very large. The r Buffalo have consented meeting (with their fem.) \$12. Tickets are to be which are to be returned route. Many, we have n liberal arrangement.—Tr

The Case of Dr. ernment, or more proper him to appear at Syra, t against him. This citatic and the case stands just be tried, if ever, is enti be in some peril from the have been thrown out of said that a formidable con him. We have very little of these higoted Greeks the life of Dr. King as trine of religious freedo will gain the victory.—Ti General Association

Churches 437; Pastors Charches 50 : Ministers hers 62,185 ; Admissions 2270; Baptis as, 1273; Class, 59,291. The number of include quite all the the whole number in the churches have not reporte average equal to those who in them all is 65,485. T than last year, and the n alists is about twice as I Bishop Morris-His

has been the guest, we has been the guest, we Bishop's health is good, we happily indicates. On Sa-church in the morning, and His second discourse, whi fistened to with marked att The Bishop, certainly on delivery, animated in his his argumentation, and being in the true line of su middle of the week, and Newark, on Sabbath next proceed to Geneva, the which meets on Wednesday Science o

Important Invention .others. It is triangular, angle in front, on each si that a boat approaching i lights, and a change of cou pearance of one light and presents a larger face. A couragement from river me this invention will prove collisions, which, from the s times impossible to avoid.

Copper and Silver Min News states that a farm, ly ton, New Jersey, at a place tained to contain a rich vei purchased a short time ago copper is exceedingly rich, copper, which yields 20 these circumstances, the fa much in value.

A Novel Saw .- An Cochran, is exhibiting in L tion. The London Literary "One of the principal ex Cochran-a working mode any curve ; the fautastic able. After an inspection effective, the Admiralty order two of the Dock yards ! "

The Stethescope -- Mr land, ingeniously suggests that, from No. 201 of the to find a leak in a ship is to ing-trumpet to the ear, and where the leakage is suppowater issning at the leak w

may be discovered." Ventilating Glass .- A registered in England is a small holes are drilled oblique apart-thus giving an upwa-

Summarn

LATEST F MARCH OF THE AMER OF MEXICO.-ESCAP PASSED MIDSHIPMA The steamship Galvestor advices from Puebla to the before received. Gen. Sc.

for the city of Mexico. Gen. Twigg's Division man's on the 8th, Gen. Wo on the 10th.
Col. Childs remains in arrived at Puebla on the march, notwithstanding

The army was to take up

The most interesting n Major Gaines and Passed of Mexico, and their safe The letters mention s

Rifles, and the command latter was entirely routed. Mr. Kendall also writes second dragoons, and Dr

The train which left Ve was attacked about twent deed the attacks commence The escort of the train of the Ninth Infantry, yellow fever.

SECOND TELE The train which left ndled. Capt. Fairchild had a fight with the guerill National Bridge.
The Sun of Anahuac of an action eight miles from tains Baldwin and Cumm Mexicans and eight Ameri

The Americans being reat the bridge. The Tenth Infantry, und perillas, near Santa Fe. agons, or train, and little Gen. Scott left Puebla c severe battle between Pu

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arrived at New als for the year, ar, amounted to ere from British 9: Hansetowns, elgium, 13,128; , 2021; Prussia, ardinia, 114; all

Virginia, recently icultural Club of rginia, and Granopenly declares ss of slave labor, , and North Caro-

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inney, Otheman & Co. ication. It embraces hed author, from the ry Essays to standard mpis, Romain, &c.

LESSONS, have been Sorin & Ball, Philad these excellent text ended by good judges, best elementary vol-, 1 Cornhill.

Religious Summary.

The will of Mr. Stuveysant, recently deceased in New York gives the following sums to public institutions :-American Bible Society, American Tract Society, Institution for the Blind, 3,000 5,000 rotestant Half Orphan Asylum, His real estate is estimated by those well acquainted with his property, at about two \$2,000,000-personal at \$300,000. He has left one half his real estate to twelve nephews and

nieces; and to three other nephews the other half. The American Board .- We are sorry to learn that this efficient missionary institution is entering upon a new financial year with a considerable debt. On the first of this mouth the balance against the trensury was more than \$30,000, and this, notwithstanding the economy with which its affairs are managed. We trust the Christian public will not suffer the Board to become embarrassed for want of the requisite an ant of funds. It is doing a good work, and should be sus-

ned. The next annual meeting is to be held at Buffalo, September the next annual meeting is to be held at Buffalo, September at 9 o'clock, A. M. It is expected that the attendance will very large.— The railroad companies from Albany to falo have consented to carry gentlemen attending this sting (with their female friends) both ways for one fare, or 2. Tickets are to be given out, endorsed "up and back," chare to be returned to the conductors on the homeward it. Many, we have no doubt, will avail themselves of this

The Case of Dr. King.-We mentioned a few The Case of Dr. King.—We mentioned a few days since that a citation had been issued by the Greek government, or more properly by the King's attorney, ordering him to appear at Syra, to be tried on the charges pending against him. This citation, however, has since been revoked, and the case stands just where it did before. When he will be tried, if ever, is entirely uncertain. Still, he appears to be in some peril from the hostilities of individuals. Threats have been thrown out of personal violence; and it is even said that a formidable conspiracy has been organized against him. We have very little confidence in the principles of some of these bigoted Greeks; and we cannot, therefore, regard the life of Dr. King as altogether safe from their attacks. Still we think that he is fighting manfully for the great doctrine of religious freedom, and we trust and believe that he will gain the victory.—Traveller.

General Association of Massachusetts .- Statistics. Churches 437; Pastors 355; Stated Supplies 43; Vacant Churches 50; Ministers without charge 81; Church Members 62,185; Admissions in 1846, 2208; Removals in 1846, 2270; Baptis as, 1273; in the Sabbath Schools and Bible Class, 59,291. The number of churches in the Minutes does include quite all the Orthodox Congregational churches; the whole number in the State is about 475. Twenty-two larches have not reported; if the number in these be an sterige equal to those who have reported, the whole number in them, all is 65,485. The additions by profession are more an last year, and the number of Orthodox Congregation. has is about twice as many as any other denomination in

Bishop Morris—His preaching.—Bishop Morris, of the Methodist Church, has spent the last week in the city, and has been the guest, we believe, of Rev. Dr. Luckey. The Bishop's health is good, which his personal appearance most happily indicates. On Sabbath last be preached in St. John's church in the morning, and in the First church in the evening. His second discourse, which was the only one we heard, was listened to with marked attention by a very large congregation. The Bishop, certainly on this occasion, was happy in his delivery, animated in his manner, forcible and convincing in his argumentation, and gave all, we think, evidence of his bing in the true line of succession. The bishop left about the modifie of the week, and will attend a quarterly meeting at Newarks, on Sabbath next. On Monday, probably he will proceed to Geneva, the seat of the Genesee Conference, which meets on Wednesday next.—Gen. Evan. Bishop Morris-His preaching.-Bishop Morris, of

Science and the Arts.

Important Invention .- The Cincinnati Commercial sats, which we think, will ultimately supersede all died of the measles at Monterey the night previous. others. It is triangular, presenting the point of an acute angle in front, on each side of which is a colored light, so that a boat approaching in a straight line, will show both lights, and a change of course will be indicated by the disappearance of one light and the increase of the other, as it esents a larger face. Mr. Guiou has received great engragement from river men, who are sanguine in believing this invention will prove invaluable in escaping dangerous collisions, which, from the uncertainty of old lights, it is some-

ton, New Jersey, at a place called Rocky Hill, has been ascerein of pure silver has been detected, in connexion with the copper, which yields 20 per cent. of pure silver. Under these circumstances, the farm has suddenly increased very

Cochran, is exhibiting in London a novel saw of his construction. The London Literary Gazette speaks of it as follows : One of the principal exhibitors of the evening was Mr. Cochran-a working model of a saw-mill, by means of the arrangements of which timber can be cut at any angle, or to any curve; the fantastic shapes produced are very remarkable. After an inspection only of the model, so simple and so effective, the Admiralty ordered the invention to be constructed at

The Stethescope .- Mr. Shillitoe, of Hertford, Engnd, ingeniously suggests that the following very curious ext, from No. 201 of the Philosophical Transactions, contains germ of Lænnec's immortal discovery : " A fready way and a leak in a ship is to apply the narrow end of a speak funnet to the ear, and the other to the side of the shin the leakage is supposed to be; then the noise of the water issuing at the leak will be heard distinctly, whereby it

Ventilating Glass .- Among the inventions lately gistered in England is a ventilating pane of glass, wherein small holes are drilled obliquely, an inch or an inch and a half tri-thus giving an upward direction to the current of air

Summary of Intelligence.

LATEST FROM MEXICO.

MARCH OF THE AMERICAN ARMY FOR THE CITY OF MEXICO.-ESCAPE OF MAJOR GAINES AND

The steamship Galveston has arrived at New Orleans, with ces from Puebla to the 6th of August, one week later than fore received. Gen. Scott was still at Puebla on the 6th. he army was to take up the line of march on the next day

Gen. Twigg's Division was to leave on the 7th, Gen. Quitan's on the 8th, Gen. Worth's on the 9th, and Gen. Pillow's

Col. Childs remains in command at Puebla. Gen. Pierce rived at Puehla on the 6th; lost not a single man on the murch, notwithstanding another severe battle with the

The most interesting news by this arrival is the escape of Major Gaines and Passed Midshipman Rogers from the city Mexico, and their safe arrival at Gen. Scott's head quar-

The letters mention an affair between Capt. Ruff, of the ides, and the commander of a guerilla party, in which the

tter was entirely routed. Mr. Kendall also writes of the death of Lieut. Hill of the

cond dragoons, and Dr. Hammer of the South Carolina The train which left Vera Cruz on the evening of the 6th s attacked about twenty-four miles from Vera Cruz. In-

d the attacks commenced shortly after leaving that city. The escort of the train was under command of Maj. Lally, the Ninth Infantry, Colonel Wilson being down with

SECOND TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCH.

The train which left Vera Cruz on the 6th, was severely fled. Capt. Fairchild's and Capt. Besancon's companies had a fight with the guerilla parties, and a serious affair at the

The Sun of Anahuac of the 12th says, the dragoons repo action eight miles from the National Bridge, and that Caplains Baldwin and Cummings were wounded. Twenty-five

The Americans being reinforced, a hard fight was expected

The Tenth Infantry, under Major Lally, had a fight with the perillas, near Santa Fe. They were conducting the baggage sagens, or train, and little or no harm was done. Gef. Scott left Puebla on the 7th of August, and expected a severe battle between Puebla and the city of Mexico.

This differs from the first Telegraphic despatch, which says
Gen. Scott was still at Puebla on the 6th! The difference is to be accounted for by the uncertain sources of the rumor.

Letters in the Delta, from Vera Cruz, to the 12th of Aug. says, a letter from there positively announces that Gen. Scott would move from Puebla on the 7th. The Picayune correspondents say he was to march on the 8th. No partic

ulars are given, but the statement was not believed.

Midshipman Rogers and Major Gaines report that Santa Anna was marching with 15,000 men to meet Gen. Scott.

By an arrival at New Orleans late dates have been received from Mexico. Gen. Pierce had arrived at Puebla without the loss of a man, thus contradicting the tales that the foes of the northern portion of the army have insidiously and industriously circulated.

It is evident from the tenor of the last news, that Gen. with what success remains yet to be told. If the fight took place on the day I suppose it did, we may look for an account of the battle in a week or ten days. If Gen. Scott was repulsed, with heavy loss, I shall not be surprised. The Mexicans had evidently made extraordinary preparations for the The accounts of the crops on the continent were favorable, defence of the city, and were prepared to make the struggle a struggle for national existence. It is believed they had accumulated a force of ut least seventy thousand men for the fight. The next intelligence from Mexico will be full of thrilling interest.-Cor. of Post.

INTERESTING WAR NEWS.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN GEN. SCOTT AND did not intend to abdicate the throne. A new Ministry had SANTA ANNA INTERCEPTED-EXCITEMENT been formed in Belgium. AMONG THE MEXICANS-SICKNESS AMONG

A letter in the New Orleans La Patria, dated Tampico Aug. 6th, states that letters received there say that Scott be- FROM ENGLISH PAPERS RECEIVED BY THE gan his march to the capital on the 5th, without doubt.

One of these letters also says that two days ago the advance Mexican guard intercepted a private correspondence between Mexican guard intercepted a private correspondence between Santa Anna and Gen. Scott, in which the latter had written that he had commenced with-frawing his troops from Perote.

This disclosure produced a general excitement among the Mr. Brotherton moved an address to Her Majesty "that she Mexican people; and to calm the populace it became necessary for Santa Anna to make a public manifesto, declaring that his policy was only a ruse by which he hoped to surround

great mortality prevailed.

to join Gen. Taylor.

Gorman, one of the North Carolina volunteers for the Mexican gratitude which we felt. (Hear, hear.) He regarded the war, returned to Raleigh on Saturday week, having been discharged from service on account of bad health. He left Gen.

Taylor's camp on the 1st of July, at which time and place he heard from the North Carolina regiment. They were then at tions of lasting peace. These reasons justified him in moving Saltillo, where they would remain until Gen. Taylor was that this address be presented to her majesty, simply with the ready to make his advance upon San Luis Potosi. There had view of elicting the strong expressions of national gratitude been about 125 deaths in the regiment, and there were about which he was certain was felt in every part of her majesty's Mr. D. B. Guiou has invented a new signal light for 200 on the sick list, many of them dangerously so, six having dominions. (Hear, hear.)

> Palladium, was hung a few years since, upon a charge of having murdered a companion with whom he was travelling. He mission of grain to Ireland, and the kindness and hospitality protested his innocence to the last; but without avail. Re-

Specie.-The N. Y. Journal of Commerce says: came from our red brethren in the west. Copper and Silver Mine.—The Trenton New Jersey, "The specie in the banks here has been diminished some knews states that a farm, lying in the neighborhood of Prince-three millions since the first of August, by demands from the escing in and supporting the motion of my Hon. friend. The

day, up to 12 o'clock to-day, have been a million dollars.

were generally against shipments of breadstuffs.

is in perfect order .- Philad. North American.

the Custom House on Saturday, for Falmouth, England, with this country. (Cheers.) a cargo of bones, valued at \$5000.

Accommodating .- Somebody recently stole a wheelbarrow from the editor of the Worcester Transcript : and now the editor invites the rogue to come and take the side boards, as they are of no use to him without the barrow.

other bowel complaints.

the day of annual Thanksgiving in that State.

Cheap Postage.-The receipts of postage at Wor-

To prevent Lamps from Smoking .- Soak the wick in strong vinegar, and dry it well before you use it ; it will then burn both sweet and pleasant, and give much satisfaction for the trifling trouble in preparing it .- [Mining Journal.

Amos Blanchard, Esq., a highly respected citizen of Andover, and for many years Cashier of the Andover Bank,

Robbery .- A man named Clark recently from Michigan, was robbed in Ann street on Monday evening, of \$40

New York, makes \$5,500,000.

The communications being interrupted, and the special ex- | Fire Engine for Turkey .- Mr. Hunneman, of Roxpress from Puebla having been cut off, we have no advices direct from Gen. Scott's army. The statement of his advance comes in an authentic and reliable form.

Constantinople, which it is said, will be the first fire engine

Yellow Fever.-Interments from yellow fever New Orleans, during the 24 hours ending on the morning of the 14th inst, 24; deaths at the Charity Hospital, for the 24 hours ending the evening of the same day, 12.

TEN DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND. CONTINUED FALL IN FLOUR-GREAT FAILURES IN LONDON.

NEW YORK, Aug. 20, 7 o'clock, P. M. The Steamship Gaudulquiver arrived at New York to-day from Liverpool, which place she left on the 4th inst., bringing news to that date.

There was a great panic in the money market, and many It is evident from the tenor of the last news, that Gen.
Scott made a demonstration on the city of Mexico, aided by
Generals Pillow, Quitman, and Pierce, some ten days ago,
ith holds ago gregate amount of indebtedness was estimated at one million three hundred thousand pounds sterling.

Trade in the manufacturing districts was dull. The weather continued fine, and the crops were good. The trade in bread stuffs was unsettled by the crisis. The

and the markets for bread stuffs were dull. The French Steamer Union, from N. York, had arrived at Cherbourg, in 13 1-2 days passage. There was no miscellaneous news of importance. Public attention was wholly occupied with the panic in the money

Parliament had been prorogued to the 12th of October.
Peace was re-established in Portugal. The King of Holland

EXTRACTS

DONATION OF FOOD FROM THE UNITED STATES .- On

that his policy was only a ruse by which he hoped to surround Gen. Scott.

A letter in the La Patria, dated at Tampico on the 9th, states that a person arrived there on the 8th, from the city of Mexico, who says that the preparations of Gen. Scott do not indicate an advance on the first of August, as reported; nor was it believed he would advance with the force he had. The letter adds that the news concerning the interception of Gen. Scott's correspondence is confirmed.

Scott's correspondence is confirmed. Scott's correspondence is confirmed.

The same letter likewise remarks that the vomito has appeared in its worst form among the Americans, and already transmitted to Ireland was also matter of surprise as well as gratified.

The honorable gratified and transmitted to all the same letter likewise remarks that the vomito has appeared in its worst form among the Americans, and already transmitted to Ireland was also matter of surprise as well as gratified. gratitude. The honorable gentleman having read extracts reat mortality prevailed.

Colonel Hay's regiment of Texan Rangers has been ordered

Colonel Hay's regiment of Texan Rangers has been ordered States to show the properties of the United States to show the United States to show the properties of the United States to show the properties States, to show the promotitude with which the humane exer tions of the American people were conducted, proceeded to observe, that after the manifestation of such kindly feelings on Mortality among the Volunteers .- Mr. Joseph D. their part, we could do no less than give expression to the

Mr. W. Brown concurred in what had been said by the Hon. gentleman with regard to the effect upon the amicable relations of the two countries which the recent conduct of Amer-The wrong man Hung .- A young printer, named ica was calculated to produce It was not merely the amount Boyington, who served his time in the office of the New Haven

Pulledium was hours of the very size was a charge of hor.

By the word of the real time in the office of the New Haven

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By the word of the real time in the office of th which were shown to those who went from this country to procently the landlord, in whose house the murder was committed, (Hear, hear.) There was one feature in the transaction deserving of particular notice, namely, that part of the donations

sub-treasury, but the settlements at the close of this week are only regret I can feel on the occasion is that although the deston, New Jersey, at a place called Rocky Hill, has been ascertained to contain a rich vein of copper ore. The farm was purchased a short time ago by a mining company, for the sum of twelve thousand dollars. The rumors now are that the probably be sent on to New Orleans and Mexico."

only regret 1 can seel on the occasion is that atmough the design of patch for which he has moved expresses in strong terms the feelings of her majesty's government and the feelings which we believe animate the whole of the British nation, still I am A Million a Week.—The receipts at the Custom could adequately convey the feelings of thankfulness and ad-House this week, says the New York Evening Post of Satur- miration which the conduct of our brethren in the United States must have excited amongst all classes of her majesty's Business .- The New York Express says that the subjects. As my Hon. friend has stated, not only was the sup-Fall business has conneced in that city in right good earnest. ply sent large, liberal, and generous in amount, but the man-Heavy stocks of goods are advertised, and country merchants ner in which it was sent, the promptitude with which it was forwarded, and the strong feeling of interest which was expressed on the part of all those who had contributed to that A Straw.-The New York Evening Post, an adinistration print, says:-" That the active prosecution of the part of persons who, however united to us in origin and war is near its end, we cannot allow ourselves to doubt, bound to us by every tie of language and religion, of manners whether a formal peace will be made or not. We have al- and habits, still, being separated by a mighty expanse of ready in our possession all that Mexico could give us by treaty, ocean, could not be animated perhaps by the same extent of by way of in-lemnity for any description of claim which we sympathy by which our brethren in the United States have have upon her, and far more than it would be safe or wise to been so honorably distinguished. I agree with my Hon. friend that transactions of this nature are calculated to cement in the Protested Bills.-We learn from the Transcript strongest manner those ties which ought to unite kindred nathat bills of Exchange to the amount of nearly a million of tions, and it is this circumstance which ought not to be lost dollars have been returned per Cambria, protested. They sight of-that while on the one hand acts of generosity such were mostly drawn by New York and Southern houses, and as these bind and rivet the affections of those upon whom they have been conferred, on the other hand they tend, by the very exercise which accompanies them of good and kindly feelings, Peach Crop.-The Rochester N. Y. American in- to increase the affection of those by whom they are done toimates that there is a prospect of an uncommonly good yield. wards those who have been the objects of these generous acts Railroad Travel.—On the Reading Railroad there are in constant use seventy-five locomotives, and four thousand five hundred coal cars. Besides these there are a number of passenger cars, all in motion during each day, making no doubt a larger amount of travel than upon any other road in the world. With all this great and increasing travel, the road the world. With all this great and increasing travel, the road which will never be forgotten by the people of this country, and, I hope, for a long time, will increase the good feeling of Bones .- The Swedish bark Gotheburg cleared at the people of the United States towards their brethren in

Lord Morpeth said, as he had had very peculiar opportun ties of noticing the warmth of feeling which existed in every Culprits.—Since the commencement of the pres- part of the Union towards the inhabitants of this, which they ent year, sighty-one persons have been committed to the State called the "old" country, he could not help declaring his par-Prison at Charlestown, for crimes perpetrated within the pre- ticipation in the feelings of satisfaction and thankfulness expressed by the Hon. member and by his noble friend. It was impossible to overrate the strength of those feelings, evinced by the warmth of sympathy which had been called forth in America, and by the liberal and substantial tokens which had accompanied it, and which he, trusted, would be considered to be amply acknowledged by the despatch of his noble friend. Summer Complaints .- The number of deaths in But he was not sorry that, before parliament rose, feelings this city during the last week from these diseases was unusually large. No less than forty-eight died of dysentery and within the walls of that house. He had received letters recently from New York, describing the measures taken there for securing the health and comfort of the destitute emigrants The Hon. John Mattocks, Ex-Governor of Vt. died from this country, and at Boston an island had been set apart at his residence in Peacham, Vt. on the 14th, aged 71. No for, and appropriated to hospitals. He believed that the same man in public life could boast of more or warmer friends than kindly spirit prevailed all over the Union, from Maine to New ohn Mattocks.

New Hamushire ahead.—The Governor and Counled to New Hamushire location would unavoidably arise between the two locations and counled to New Hamushire location would unavoidably arise between the two locations and counter the Union, from Maine to New Hamushire location would unavoidably arise between the two locations and counter the Union, from Maine to New Hamushire location would unavoidably arise between the two locations and counter the Union, from Maine to New Hamushire locations and sub-location would unavoidably arise between the two locations and locations are considered to the location would unavoidably arise between the two locations and locations are considered to the location would unavoidably arise between the two locations are considered to the location would unavoidably arise between the l cil of New Hampshire lave appointed Thursday, Nov. 25, as between other nations, the touchstone of cawas most generous and kind in our nature. He bore with pleasure his testimony to the value of those feelings which cester are greater than at any time under the old high rate sys- the calamities of Ireland had elicted in America. (Hear The motion was then agreed to.

Notices.

PREACHERS' MEETING AT NATICK.

died on Tuesday of last week, aged 75.

The Magnetic Telegraph is now extended as far as Columbus, Ohio. In ten days it will be extended to Cincinnati and Steubenville.

Ex-Governor Silas Wright died suddenly of apoplexy, at Canton, N. Y., Aug. 27.

Physical Steubenville and Steubenville and Steubenville and Steubenville and Steubenville.

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prepare and present an experience of the salvanton of souls the certain result of faithful Christian effort.

ESSAYS.—Emissat piety indispensable to ministerial success.—
H. E. Hempstead. Paul. the model Preacher.—J. S. J. Gridley.—
The Attributes of God.—Wm. L. Lacount.

QUESTION FOR DISCUSSION.—Would a faithful and universal en-The Attributes of God.—Wm. L. Lacount.

Question from an authentic source, that there is at the present time \$1,500,
000 in the Boston Sub-Treasury. This, with the sum in that of

New York, makes \$5,500,000.

The Attributes of God.—Wm. L. Lacount.

Question from 5 Discipline, respecting the attendance of class meetings, pomoto the highest interests of the church? Affirmative, H. Moulton; Negative, Atkinson.

Come, dear brethren, come all! Let us help one another in our great work. We welcome you to our pleasant village.

J. S. J. G.

WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY. The Fall Term of the Wesleyan University will commence on Thurslay, the second day of September, at 9 o'clock, A. M., at which time candidates for admission will present themselves for examination.

H. B. Lane, Sec'y of Faculty.

SANDWICH DISTRICT-SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION. SANDWICH DISTRICT—SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.

If it will be agreeable to the preachers and officers of the Sabbath Schools on the District, the subscriber will address the schools at the Sabbath Quarterly Meetings, and have a collection taken in the school, at the same time, in behalf of the Sunday School Union of the Methodist E. Church.

Will the preachers have the kindness to attend to the necessary consultation, and see that notice is given to their schools respectively in due season.

B. OTREMAN.

21 OHAPTERI V MEETINGE

	QUARTERL	MEETINGS.		
HAV	ERHILL DISTRICT	-SECOND QUAT	TER.	
North Haver Columbia, at	hill.		Sept. 25 26 " 30 31	
Lancaster, Dalton, W. Plumout	h, Alexandria,		Oct. 2 3	
W. Thornton	1,		" 16 17 " 19 20 " 23 24	
Lebanon, Warren, We			" 30 31 Nov. 6 7	
Lyman, Bat	h,		" 13 14 " 20 21	
Sandwich, Tuflonboro',			" 27 29 " 29 30	
Bristol, Canaan and	Enfield, at E.,		Dec. 4 5	
			J. SPAULDING	
	NCORD DISTRICT-		ren.	
Nasaville,	nton, Sep. 18 19 25 26	New Ipswich, Rindge,	Nov. 6	
Nashua,	" 25 26 " 25 26	Peterboro',	44	1

The District Stewards on Gardiner District will please meet me at the Methodist Church, South Paris, Sept. 30, at 1 o'clock, P. M.—Brethren, will you come ?

A. SANDERSON.

COMMUNICATIONS.

J. Nichols—W. Blake—B. W. Pratt—F. H. Gammon—D. Smith
—G. M. Carpeuter—B. M. Walker (it is our custom)—E. Ward
weil—G. W. H. Clarke—A. B. Wheeler—D. E. Chaoin—W. B. Kendall (we have sent you the missian Nos.)—C. S. Mucreading (sister
Allen's time expires the first of November; please inform her)—P.
Masou—W. H. Williams—P. P. Harrower (the Minutes came to
hand; thanks)—T. W. Gile—A. W. Murston (all right)—C. C.
Whitney—D. Higgins—J. Adams—Geo. Pratt—E. A. Helmersha sen
—C. C. Mason (I shall want the book before Oct; prices of the article you mention range from \$15 to \$35)—H. P. Griffing—J. Boyce.
—A. K. Havard (we shall set you have it on the old terms)—L. BPettengill—J. G. Johnson—H. V. Degen (the letter has been circulated setznavively in tract form, as to reader its insertion unnecessary—D. S. K.) COMMUNICATIONS.

POST OFFICE ADDRESS. Rev. John Allen, E Readfield, Me.

BOSTON PRODUCE MARKET. From the Massachusetts Ploughman. BEEF, PORK, LARD, &c.

1. Ohio Mess, 1
Do. Prime,
Bost'n Lard, in 5bls.

1. Ohio do., do.
00 00 a 21 00 | Do., Ohio, lb.,
00 00 a 20 00 | Tongues, bbl.,
1. cash price, Navy Mess, bbl., No. 1 do., Pork, Boston, ex. BUTTER, CHEESE, AND EGGS. 16 a 24 | Cheese, best, ton, 15 a 18 | Do. common, ton, 7 a 10 | Eggs, 100 doz., FRUIT AND VEGETABLES. 2 00 a 2 50 | Onions, per bbl., 1 50 a 1 75 | Pickles, bbl., 0 00 a 1 25 | Peppers, bbl., 0 00 a 1 25 | Mangoes, bbl., HAY - (Wholesale Prices.) 85 a 99 | Eastern pressed, ton, 75 a 80 | Straw, 100 lbs.,

HOPS.—[Wholesale Prices.]

Ist sort, 1846, lb., 9 a 10 \ 2d sort, 0 a 00

WOOL.—[Wholesale Prices.]

Saxony fleece, lb., 45 a 50 | Com. to 1.4 blood, 28 a 30 lb. lambs, super., 34 a 37 lb. po. prime, 45 a 50 | Lambs, super., 34 a 37 lb. po. prime, 45 a 50 | Lambs, super., 34 a 37 lb. a lb. tqual., 30 a 32 lb. lst qual., 30 a 32 lb. add 19 a 20 lb. half blood, 40 a 45 | Do. 2d do 19 a 20 lb. half blood, 32 a 33 | Do. 3d do 14 a 15 lb. half blood, 32 a 33 | Do. 3d do 14 a 15 lb. half blood, 40 a 45 | Do. 2d do 19 a 20 lb. half blood, 52 a 33 | Do. 3d do 14 a 15 lb. half blood, 53 a 33 | Do. 3d do 14 a 15 lb. half blood, 54 lb. half blood, 55 lb. half blood, 55 lb. half blood, 56 lb. half blood, 56 lb. half blood, 56 lb. half blood, 57 lb. half blood, 58 lb. half bl

167 bbls. Richmond sold at 6 25 per bbls. cash.

Grain—Corra—Yellow flat is held at 57c; Northern round, 88 a 90c; Western mixed, 81 a 53c per bushel. 1000 sacks Western white sold at 79c per bushel, cash. Oats are scarce, and Northern are selling at 56 a 55c per bushel. But little Rye in the market, and sales making at 83c per bushel. Sales of 1700 bushels Illinois red Wheat, at \$1 18 a 1 20 cash.

The numerous opportunities for practical knowledge afforded by a large city,—the proximity of Harvard University, where

BRIGHTON MARKET, Monday, Aug. 16. At Market, 1000 Beef Cattle, 20 yokes Working Oxen, 50 Cows and Calves, 4500 Sheep and Lambs, and 1000 Swine. Beef Cattle.—Extra, 6 75; first quality, 6 00 a 6 50; second do 5 00 a 50; third do, 4 00 a a 5 50. Ocen.—Sales made at \$6), \$75, 87, 95, and \$110.

MARRIED.

In Salem. N. H., Aug. 22. by Rev. A. C. Manson. Mr. Dudley Wiggins, of Someraworth, to Miss Harriet E. Hura, of Portsmouth. In Mansfield, Mass. Aug. 22. by Rev. J. F. Blanchard. Mr. Chas. C. Day to Miss Harriet Ann Frances Hayward, both of M. In Springfield, Vi., June 22, by Rev. J. C. Aspenwall, Rev. L. B. Pettentill, of Cheisson, Vt., to Almira H. Fuller, of Weston, Vt. In South Wilbraham, Aug. 19, by Rev. H. V. Degen, Mr. Henry Gay, of West Strafford. Conn., to Miss Charlotte M. Sessions, of W. In Scarboro', Me., Sthult., by Rev. E. F. Blake, Mr. George H. Ficket, of Cape Elizabeth to Miss Hannah Pillsbury, of S.

Gay. of West Strafford. Conn., to Miss Charlotte M. Seasions, of W. In Scarbord, Me., Sth ult., by Rev. E. F. Blake, Mr. George H. Ficket, of Cape Elizabeth to Miss Hannah Pillsbury, of S.

DIED.

In Roxbury. Aug. 23. Susan T. Atkins, daughter of Abm. F. and Fanny E. Atkins, aged 3 years and 23 days.

In Cape Elizabeth, aged 3 years and 23 days.

In Cape Elizabeth, Me., aug. 13. Mr. Nathaniel Cobb, aged 65 years. He died in the triumphs of victorious faith."

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In Cape Elizabeth, Me., aug. 13. Mr. Nathaniel Cobb, aged 65 years. He died in the triumphs of victorious faith."

In Cape Elizabeth, Me., aug. 18. Mr. Nathaniel Cobb, aged 65 years. He died in the triumphs of victorious faith."

En Cape Elizabeth to Miss Hannah Pillsbury, of S.

The regular in striction is given at the Hospital throughout the year, by Drs. Bigelow, Jackson, Holmes, and II. J. Bigelow. Sufficient opportunities are afforded for experience in Obstetric practice, and ample facilities for the pursuit of Practical Anatomy, without extra charges.

The regular exercises will commence on the first of March. During the Winter months, Dissections are continued, and examinations are held upon the subjects of the lectures at the University College. Auscultation and Percussion are practically taught throughout the year.

Extra courses of Lectures on particular subjects are given in summer by various gentlemen in their respective branches.

Advertisements,

NEW WORK ON BOOK-KEEPING.

JUST PUBLISHED, "A simple method of keeping books by double-entry, without the formula or trouble of the Journal, adapted to the most extensive wholesale or the smallest retail business;" by George N. Comer, Accountant, Books 30 cents per set.

The unprecedented demand for this work is its best recommendation—upwards of 200 mercantile firms in the city of Boston having ad-opted the method, in the short space of one year since its first publication. Numerous testimonials of its excellence have been received from Merchants, Clerks, Professors, Teachers, and the Press. Professor Talock of Williams' College, Mass., says, "I am glad that you have made the subject so simple and so plain. I think it decidedly superior to any other work on the subject." E. B. Whitman, Principal of the Hopkins School, Cambridge, says, "You have been signally successful in making plain to the comprehension of the pupil every difficult principle of the science." Loba superior to any other work in the Cambridge, says, "You have been signally successful in making plain to the comprehension of the pupil every difficult principle of the science." John D. Philbrick, Teacher of the Maykew School, Boston, says, "It is evidently a well digested, practical accountant." Is an expected from an able, practical accountant." Is no, by Rev. James Porter. It is a comprehensive expected from an able, practical accountant." Is no, by Rev. James Porter. It is a comprehensive expected from an able, practical accountant." Is no, by Rev. James Porter. It is a comprehensive expected from an able, practical accountant." Is no, by Rev. James Porter. It is a comprehensive expected from an able, practical accountant." Is no, by Rev. James Porter. It is a comprehensive expected from an able, practical accountant." Is no, by Rev. James Porter. It is a comprehensive expected from an able, practical accountant." Is no, by Rev. James Porter. It is a comprehensive expension and defence of Methodist Inferency, in all its bearings. It contains a commendatory introduction by Rev. Abel Stevens, and has received high approval from Drs. Bond, Eliott, and Peck, and many others, as just the book for the times, expension and defence of Methodist Inferency, in all its bearings. It contains a commendatory introduction by Rev. Abel Stevens, and has received high approval from Drs. Bond, Eliott, and Peck, and many others, as just the book for the times, expension and defence of Methodist Inference of common-sense treatise upon double-entry that we have ever seen."—Boston Traveller.

For sale by the Booksellers generally, and at COMER'S INITIATORY COUNTING ROOM, NO. 17 STATE

INITIATORY COUNTING ROOM, NO. 17 STATE STREET, BOSTON. This establishment is open day and evening for instruction in Writing, Book-keeping, and the other requirements of a Merchant's Clerk, upon a system of actual practice. Students are aided in procuring suitable employment. The NAVIGATION Department is under the immediate charge of a Professor of Nautical Science in the United States Navy.

Sept. 1.

3m

BOOKSTORE IN PROVIDENCE. WINSOR & PERRIN have on hand, and are constantly receiving fresh supplies, of new and standard MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS. Also, Methodist publications, at the lowest prices. 140 WESTMINSTER ST.
Sept. 1. lm

TO THE FRIENDS OF EDUCATION. NEW GEOGRAPHY. BLISS' ANALYSIS OF GEOGRAPHY FOR THE USE OF SCHOOLS AND ACADEMIES.

THIS is a book on an entirely new plan, and is, without doubt, one of the best works on Geography which has ever been issued from the American Press. It is the result of many years study and experience. The author having concentrated his ene gies upon this one subject, has produced a work for Schools, of great merit, and one which we believe is destined to revolutionize existing modes of teaching. Among its many excellencies are the classification and arrangement of tracies, by which the pupil learns one thing at a time, and is led on step by step in a manner at once calculated to interest and instruct. That portion of it which is devoted to Descriptive Geography, is most admirably arranged, and happily adapted to excite interest in the mind of the learner. Recommendations too numerous and too lengthy for an advertisement have been received from many of the most distinguished teachers in the State, who have given it a careful and critical examination. They speak of it as one of the best works which they have seen. We have just published, to accompany the above, BLISS' OUTLINE MAPS.

These are a series of eight large MAPS, &c., correspond-

BLISS' OUTLINE MAPS.

These are a series of eight large MAPS, &c., corresponding with those in the Analysis of Geography, which is to them a key, for Schools and Academies. The superiority of these over other Ontline Maps, consists in their superior beauty, accuracy, minuteness, cheapness, and harmony of arrangement. They are comprised in eight numbers, as follows:—I Map Eastern Hemisphere, I Western Hemisphere, Europe, Asia, Africa, North America, South America, and the United States. They are printed on superfine paper, elegantly colored, and mounted on rollers and backed with cloth. Price per set of 8 maps, with the key, §9. We have been induced to put the prices thus low, in order to place them within the reach of all, hoping thereby to promote their general introduction into School districts throughout the country. It is only by large sales that we can be remunerated at so low a price.

Teachers and School Committees, and all interested in the cause of education, are invited to call at the Bookstore of the Publishers, and examine for themselves.

JOHN P. JEWETT & CO.,
No. 23 Cornhill, Booksellers' Row.

No. 23 Cornhill, Booksellers' Row. Boston, Sept. 1, 1847.

NEW VOLUME -OF THE PEOPLE'S MAGAZINE,

PEOPLE'S MAGAZINE,

A USEFUL and entertaining periodical for THE PAMIA LY FIRESIDE. Forty-eight double pages monthly, embellished with new and beautiful wood cuts. Price only
The May number of the People's Magazine commences the
fifth volume, affording new subscribers an excellent opportunity
to subscribe. It is intended to be, as its name implies, a home
and fireside periodical; and the proprietors are determinad
that the matters shall be of the very highest order, selected
with much care and discrimination, by a competent editor,
from the various departments of English and American Literature, and consisting of History, Biography, Travels, Remarkable Adventures, by Sea and Land, descriptions of Natural
and Artificial Curiosities, accounts of the progress of the Arts
and Sciences, &c. &c.

The proprietors hope, through this medium, to diffuse a
large amount of useful knowledge in connection with the inculcation of virtuous principles, and it will be their aim to
make the work so far attractive in dress, as well as in its contents, that it shall be a welcome guest and an agreeable and
instructive visitor to those who may honor it with their patronage.

The People Magazine will be published on the first day of

onage.

The People Magazine will be published on the first day o

each month, on cl.ar lype and fine white paper, and will be il-lustrated with NEW AND BEAUTIFUL WOOD ENGRAVINGS, making, at the end of the year, a splendid pictorial volume of useful and entertaining matter, containing 576 pages. TERMS: ONE DOLLAR A YEAR, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE. ADVANCE.

CJ Numbers lost by mail will be supplied by us, free of charge, if notified of failure.

CJ Money enclosed in the presence of a Post Master, may be at our risk, and all orders should be post paid, and addressed

BRADBURY & GUILD,

No. 12 School St., Boston, Mass.

4.1.

Aug. 11. 18 00 a 20 00 MASSACHUSETTS MEDICAL COLLEGE.

THE LECTURES OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY will begin at the new Medical College, in Grove street, Boston, on the first Wednesday of November, and continue four mouths. months.

0 00 a 2 60
6 50 a 7 50
8 00 a 9 00
8 00 a 10 00

0 0 a 12 00
40 a 50
40 a 50
The Fees collectively amount to \$80; Matriculation, \$3; Dissert of the Literary and access to the literary access to

all the collateral branches are taught under the highest advar-tages, the general correct conduct of the class, and the ele-vated character of the graduates who have gone through it regular course,—are circumstances which may distinguish Bos-ton as a centre of sound medical instruction.

TREMONT STREET MEDICAL SCHOOL, IN BOSTON, OVER 33 TREMONT ROW. THIS School was instituted in Boston in 1839, for the pur nose of giving to private pupils a thorough Course of Ir I pose of giving to private pupils a thorough Course of In struction by Lectures and Examinations, throughout the year Exercises are given daily, from the close of the Universit Lectures in March till their commencement in November, with the execution of August.

he exception of August. Theory and Practice and Materia Medica,—By Dr. Bigelow.
Midwifery, Medical Jurisprudence, and Diseases of Children,—
Dr. Storer. Anatomy and Physiology,—Dr. Holmes. Pathological Anatomy,—Dr. J. B. S. Jackson. Surgery and Chemistry,—Dr. Henry J. Bigelow.

The room in Tremont street is open from 6 A. M. to 10

Aug. 25.

PORTER ON COME-OUTISM. THERE are a few copies of the SEVENTH THOUSAND of this little work still on hand. Those who have occasion to circulate it, may be accommodated by addressing Binney, Otheman & Co., or the author.

Aug. 25.

MR. J. A. BRODHEAD was admitted as a member of our firm on the 12th inst.; the style of the firm will, hereafter, be "Binney, Othernan & Co." Aug. 16th, 1847.

BINNEY & OTHEMAN.

EDWARD HENNESSY,

A MEMOIR OF REV. O. SCOTT,

Is now being prepared by the subscriber. It would be a great favor to have the use of any letter written by the deceased, which the reader of this note may have, relating to the anti-slavery movement. Correspondence on secession, before or since it transpired, would be specially welcome, in order to present a faithful narrative of his movements. If desired, letters will be returned.

Address by mail, L. C. MATLACE, Nashville, N. H. Sept. 1.

A MEMOIR OF REV. O. SCOTT,

DEALER IN CHAIRS AND CHAMBER FURNITURE. No 23 BRATTLE STREET, BOSTON; a few doors from Court street. Painted Chamber Furniture, of all kinds. A general assortment of Chairs, consisting of Boston Pattern Mahogany Arm Chair, New Style cane seat office do. Rotary do. do. Common do. do. Extra Strong common chairs, (suitable for Offices and stores.).

A general assortment of cane seat and common chairs, also Rocking chairs and Stools of all kinds, constantly on hand Wholesale and Retail.

April 28th, 1847.

A BOOK FOR EVERY METHODIST.

A BOOK FOR EVERY METHODIST.

C HARLES H. PEIRCE, No. 1 CORRHILL, has in press, and will publish the first of July, Memorials of the Introduction of Methodism into the Eastern States. This work, edited by Rev. Abel Stevens, A. M., will include some account of every Methodist preacher who labored in New England, prior to 1800, comprising pretty full biographical and characteristic sketches of Jesse Lee, John Lee, Willson Lee, Geo. Roberts, Daniel Smith, John Bloodgood, N. B. Mills, Aaron Hunt, Joshua Taylor, Joshua Hall, Hope Hull, Daniel Ostrander, Ezekiel Cooper, John Brodhead, Zadok Priest, Hezekiah C. Wooster, Enoch Mudge, Geo. Pickering, Shadnack Bostwick, J. Beauchamp, Elijah R. Sabin, Joseph Mitchell, Epaphras Kibbey, Daniel Webb, Asa Kent, Joshua Soule, Elijah Hedding, and many others.

Beside these personal sketoles, the work will present a chronological record of all the early interesting reminiscences of Methodism in New England, that the author has been able to collect; descriptions of old Circuits, narrations of the Itinerant labors of Asbury, Lee, and others, with accounts of the early Conferences, revivals, persecutions, and successes, and histories of the principal early Methodist churches of New England: the whole forming a consecutive history of the early laborers and labors, struggles, and triumphs, of Methodism in the Eastern States, illustrated with fine steel engravings, designed by Nutting, and engraved by Andrews, representing a Conference in session in Bromfield Street Clurch, with correct likenesses of Bishop Hedding, John Brodhead, George Pickering, Timothy Merrit, Enoch Mudge, Asa Kent, Wilbur Fisk, Abraham D. Merrill, Thomas C. Peirce, Isaac Bonney, Edward T. Taylor, J. A. Merrill, and others, and also a view of the homestead of the late Geo. Pickering, in Waltham.—Agents are wanted in the principal places in New England, to circulate the above work, to whom a liberal discount will be made from the retail price. Forterms, &c., apply to MESSRS. BINNEY & OTHEMAN, NO. 1 CORNHILL.

JOSEPH

JOSEPH HOCKEY, WEIGHER AND GAUGER,

ALSO, BY APPOINTMENT OF THE CITY AUTHORITIES, INSPECTOR AND WEIGHER OF BUNDLE HAY. No. 16 (Up Stairs) CITY WHARF, BOSTON.

MARLBORO' HOTEL. 229 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON.

JOHN COE, having become the Proprietor of the Marlboro' House, commends his house to the patronage of the public. The better to accommodate the increasing business of the Hotel, and to make it more worthy of support, several new and elegant parlors and sleeping chambers have been added, and the whole furnished and improved, making the Marlboro' Hotel one of the most eligible, pleasant, and desirable public homes in the metropolis. Situated in the centre of Boston, near the principal Railroad Depots, the Post Office, the principal Churches, the places of business, and of general resort, it offers inducements to the traveller, for business or pleasure, exceeded by no other Hotel. The Marlboro' is the oldest Temperance House in the country. It has always been true to its profession. Family worship is maintained evening and morning, in which all who choose can unite. The seal of public approval has been placed upon the regulations and management of this house, and never more flattering than now.—With a table second to none in the country, with ample and pleasant apartments, with attentive and respectful servants, and with the personal attention of the proprietor to the comfort of his guests, the undersigned, with great confidence, hvites travellers, both native and foreign, to test the qualities of his house, in which comfort, quiet, and elegance blend.

Boston, June 2. 3m. JOHN COE, Proprietor.

FURNITURE AND FEATHER WARE-

HOUSE, NOS. 48, 50 & 52, BLACKSTONE STREET. TOS. 48, 50 G 52, BLACKSTONE STREET.

W. F. & E. H. BRABROOK would inform their friends

old Stand, where may be found a good assortment of FURBITURE and FEATHERS, MATTRESSES, LOOKING GLASSES,

&c. Goods packed for Country trade at short notice.

N. B. Best quality LIVE GEESE FEATHERS selling very
cheap.

S. W. ROBINSON. COUNSELLOR AND ATTORNEY,

COMMISSIONER FOR THE STATE OF MAINE. OFFICE, 18 MASSACHUSETTS BLOCK, COURT SQUARE, BOSTON. Mr. R. having practiced many years in Maine, non-residents who have property or business in that State, or who desire advice as to its laws, may find it for their advantage to addit themselves of his experience, and the extensive acquaintance and professional connections he has formed there.

March 23.

G. W. PRUDEN & SON, SUCCESSSORS TO BRABROOK & PRUDEN, FURNITURE, Feather, and Carpet Ware House, Nos. and 45 Blackstone Street, where may be found a good as

CARD TABLES, MATTRASSES, BUBLAUS, CARD TABLES, MATTRASSES,
BEDSTEADS, CENTRE do. CAPPTING,
SOFAS, DINING do. CLOCKS,
LOOKING GLASSES, COMMON do. CHAIRS, &C.
and all other articles usually kept in a Furniture Store, all
warranted to be of good quality, and at as low prices as at any
other establishment in the city.

N. B. Goods leased on the most favorable terms.

G. W. PRUDEN,
March 3. G. W. PRUDEN, Jr.

COLLEGES, ACADEMIES, AND SCHOOLS.

THE subscriber would inform those who purchase books for the use of Colleges and Academies, that he is prepared to furnish books at a lower rate than can be purchased at any THEOLOGICAL, RELIGIOUS, AND MISCELLANE-OUS BOOKS.

TO ministers of the Gospel, and those who buy to sell again,
ALL KINDS of books will be sold at a LARGE discount
from retail prices; and those who buy for their own use, will
be furnished at nearly wholesale prices.

CHALES WAITE,
June 16.

tf No. 54 Cornhill.

CHEAP HAT AND CAP STORE. HOWES & MASON have removed from No. 18 Union street, to No. 41 Merchants' Row, opposite Oak Hall, where they keep constantly on hand HATS of different qualities and styles, such as Beaver, Nutra, Moleskin, and Silk; and are constantly manufacturing all kinds of CAPS, of the latest patterns. Also, Trunkf, Valises, Carpet Bags, Umbrellas, &c.

N. B. Old Hats taken in exchange for new.

P. S. HOWES,
July 28.

Sm C. B. MASON.

CHRISTIAN LOVE, OR, CHARITY AN ESSENTIAL ELEMENT OF TRUE CHRISTIAN CHARACTER, by Rev. D. Wisz. This is a beautiful gilt, minature volume, written in popular style, and peculiarly adapted to the present wants of the Christian church. The editor of the S. S. Advocate says of it, "Its tian courch. The cuttor of the S. S. Advocate says of it, "Its subject and its style will equally commend themselves to the reader, and NO ONE WILL ARISE FROM ITS FERUSAL, WITHOUT RENEFIT." Published by SHORT & CO., Lowell.

30 cents retail, with the usual discount to wholesale purchasers.

June 9

Book and Job Printing, OF EVERY VARIETY, EXECUTED WITH NEAT NESS AND DESPATCH, BY ABNER FORBES.

ing partner of the late Firm of Ela & Forbes,) at the old stand, 37 Cornhill. BILL HEADS, BOOKS. PAMPHLETS, POSTERS, CATALOGUES, LABELS, NOTICES, CARDS, &c. &c., And POWER PRESS WORK, of every variety, on the most

BOOKS FOR CHRISTIANS. OVEST THOU ME-or the Believer's Companion in his Hours of Self-examination. By REV. DANIEL WISE.

Hours of Self-examination. By Rev. Daniel Wise.—
Price 30 cents.

"We are mortified that this little gem should have lain by
us so long without a notice in the Advocate, which it so well
deserves. The question which our Lord put to Peter, 'Lovest
thou me ?' every disciple should put to himself; and, that it
may be answered understandingly, the writer has suggested a
number of other inquiries in relation to personal religious experience, which must be previously made, and conscientiously
determined in a court of conscience. These inquiries are accompanied by directions how to pursue the examination.—
There is added, 'Hints on Growing in Grace,' which will be
found very useful hints indeed, to every one who is sincere.
We commend this very neat miniature likeness of the real
Christian to our serious readers, as a profitable companion,
even when they desire to be most secluded from the world—
when they 'enter into the closet and shut the door.'''—Christian Advocate and Journal.

Christian Love; or Charity on Essential Element of true

CHRISTIAN LOYE; or Charity on Essential Element of true Christian Character. By Rev. D. Wiee. Price 30 cts. This is a heantiful miniature volume, Its subject and its style will equally commend themselves to the reader, and no one will rise from its perusal without benefit.—S. S. Advocate.

PERSONAL EFFORT. By the same author. Fourth edition. The sale of sone 6000 or 7000 copies of this little work is a sufficient recommendation. 20 cts. retail, INPANT TEACHER'S MANUAL, for Infant Schools and Fam-ilies. By D. Wise. This work has been highly recom-mended. Price 25 cts., or in parts, at 6 cts. each. "THE MACGREGOR FAMILY," "THE COTTAGE ON THE MOOR," and "THE BENEVOLENT TRAVELER," by the same author. These were written expressly for children.

The above works may be had, wholsale and retail, at the author's residence, 22 James street, and at Messrs. Baken & Co's, South Main St., Providence R. I, June 9.

DR. A. B. SNOW HAS removed to 215 Washington Street, third door south of Bromfield St., over Cutler's Jewelry Store.
Boston, June 9.

nding 31st July,

ıble.

ok Rooms, and can Otheman's, 1 Cornnational and other of no better Alma-. It is calculated , Detroit, &c.

sides poetry. The arter, New York, has

before the hearse. The boys had crape bows on

was concluded with a third hymn.

fore the first Sunday school teacher.

LADIES DEPARTMENT.

From the Episcopal Recorder.

AMELIA V-, OR THE BALL.

candidates for the world's favor and fortune.

Enough to sicken and to die!'

home to her death-bed!

tracted attention !"

next party, mamma

worse still

make haste and get well!"

"A week, alas! 't was too much time to trust

The fashion of the cheerful world ! 't was time

Two days previous to the expected ball, she

complained of a slight cold, and was advised to

confine herself, if she expected to recover suffi-

ciently to appear at lady H---'s, on the ensu-

"It was very provoking, mamma; just as

of all that was going forward! I never felt my-

"Well, perhaps it was not so bad after all

But I cried with vexation when I got home! 1

will soon be well, however, and I hope to'do

better next time, as you say. Whose will be the

"You shall go to it on to-morrow week, so

The following day the young lady was evi-

dently worse. Still the fears of her medical at-

tendant were considered to be nothing beyond the

evidence of his great caution in pronouncing a

favorable opinion. The ensuing day she was

"She had better be made acquainted with her

"No, no!" cried the mother, "I would not

"It would not be for my advantage, madam,

in any respect, that Miss V- should die so

suddenly as you seem to think she would, if made

urge it, if I had the most remote apprehension of

know it ere she dies, and the later it is the

"She must

such a result," replied the doctor.

give up all hopes of recovery, sir?"

may recover," said Mrs. V-

plied she, considerably agitated.

nforming her of the fact."

brought you here?"

have any charity in you."

Amelia, faintly, "surely there is no danger."

am not? Can't you do any thing for me?"

attention.

greater will be the shock ! "

have her alarmed for the world! It would kill

THE BEAUTIFUL LAND.

BY THOMAS MACKELLAR.

There is a land immortal, The beautiful of lands; Beside the ancient portal A sentry grimly stands And open wide the door; And mortals who pass through it, Are mortal never more.

That glorious land is heaven, And Death the sentry grim The Lord therefore has given The opening keys to him. And ransomed spirits, sighing And sorrowful for sin, Do pass the gate in dying. And freely enter in.

Though dark and drear the passage, That leadeth to the gate, Yet grace comes with the message, To souls that watch and wait And at the time appointed, A messenger comes down, And leads the Lord's anointed From the cross to glory's crown.

Their sighs are lost in singing, They're blessed in their tears; Their journey heavenward winging, They leave to earth their fears. Death like an angel seemeth,-"We welcome thee," they cry; Their face with glory beameth -"Tis life for them to die.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

HESTER ANN TEBBETTS died in Lowell, July 30, aged 21. Until recently, she had resided in Newbury, Vt. Being connected, for many years, with the Seminary in that place, she had formed a large circle of friends, by whom her memory will be long cherished, and her early death deeply regretted. Her superior talents, improved by careful culture, hallowed by the influence of grace, and combined with a disposition of unusual sweetness, endeared her to those who knew her best. Her crowning excellence was her piety. She was a jewel in the church of God. She had served God from a child. At the age of 11 she found the pardon of her sins, and joined the church. Her course as a Christian was uniform. At 15 she sought and found the blessing of perfect love, and the evidence of it, more or less vivid at different times, she carried with her, it is believed, to her final hour .-When just ready to live, she died-died with the freshness of youth upon her. "Her sun has gone down while it was yet day." Her last moments were peaceful and triumphant. She longed to depart; she rejoiced in view of death. Her willing soul, released from its clay tenement, sonred to the bosom of that Redeemer she had loved and honored on earth, and her body was consigned to the grave, in the full assurance that it will rise in the morning of the resurrection, clothed in eternal youth. I. A. SAVAGE. Lowell, Aug. 16.

situation!" he urged. Miss VIOLETTE MOORE, daughter of Asa and Hannah Berry, of Standish, Me., died Aug. 9, aged about 19. She had been laying up treasure her at once! Do you want to destroy her, sir? in heaven about one year. Her severe suffer-She shall not be alarmed on my account. It is ings, during her sickness, were borne with Chrisno reason because you think fit to indulge unnecessary fears that you should be allowed to tortian patience and submission. Just before she died, she offered up a fervent prayer to God, ment the poor child with the idea that she is closed in the language of the poet, going to die!"

" Here, Lord, I give myself away, 'Tis all that I can do,"

hen shouted "Glory, glory!" and expired with-SILAS S. CUMMINGS. Standish, Me., Aug. 14.

ISAAC BOSTON died in great peace, in South Berwick, Aug. 15, aged 52. For many years Br. B. was a worthy member of the M. E. Church, evincing to all that his religion consisted in something more than a profession. And as he lived, so he died. Seldom have we witnessed more perfect resignation in the dying hour, than in the chamber where this good man met his fate. He waited patiently for the chariot of God to come, to introduce him to the "general assembly and church of the first born." God bless the widow and fatherless children.

S. Berwick, Me., Aug. 20.

JONATHAN WINCH died in Winchendon, Ms., Jan. 11, aged 72 years. He had been a member of the M. E. Church over twenty years, during the most of which time it is believed he lived in the daily enjoyment of the witness of the Spirit to his adoption and acceptance with God. highly valued the religious privileges afforded him by the church of his choice, and his attendance upon them was regular and constant, till the measure of his days was nearly filled. He is regarded by his bereaved widow and children as having been affectionate and faithful in the relations of husband and father. His call from earth was sudden, but we doubt not he passed safely to his heavenly rest. Winchendon, Aug., 1847.

DESIRE COPELAND, relict of Azel Copeland, for merly of Maine, died in Lowell, Aug. 11, in the 80th year of her age. She embraced religion and joined the M. E. Church in Wilbraham, about 47 years ago. Her life as a Christian was characterized by consistency. She suffered much by her last illness, but she was patient and resigned. Her end was peace. "Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord." I. A. SAVAGE. Lowell, Aug. 16.

Mrs. MARY D. HEATH died in Haverhill, Mass. Aug. 19, aged 39. She experienced religion bout six years since, and united with the Methodist church, in Hill, N. H. Though unable to converse with her friends, while dying, the calm ness she manifested, whilst suffering intensely, gave evidence that the Almighty's arm was her support. Without a struggle or a groan she fell asleep in Jesus. A sweet smile was upon her countenance as she breathed her last. Never, no, never, shall we forget that smile. She ha left a deeply afflicted husband and ten children to mourn their unspeakable loss. P. J. H.

THE FIRST SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHER.

The following, taken some years since from a London paper, and without date, contains an in-

teresting fact probably but little known.
"Died, in London, at an advanced age, Sophia, widow of the late Rev. Samuel Bradburn. Mrs. B., the first Sunday school teacher, was interred the burial ground attached to the Wesleyan Chapel, and according to her request, was attended by a number of Sunday school children to her grave. Nearly fifty of the elder scholars of Radnor street Sunday school, met at the Liverpool Road Chapel, and having eventually joined the funeral procession, walked two by two

A WOMAN OF GOOD TASTE.

their left arms, and the girls black ribbons on The following very happy and equally true their bonnets. When the funeral stopped at the sketch, is taken from the London Quarterly : chapel gates, the children commenced singing a You see this lady turning a cold eye to the suitable hymn. The body was then carried into the chapel, where the desk service was read, and assurance of shopmen, and the recommendations after another hymn, prayer was offered. At the grave, the burial service was read, and the whole may be, if it be ugly, or how recent a shape, if it be awkward. Whatever laws fashion dictates. she follows laws of her own, and is never be-It was Mrs. Bradburn who first mentioned to the late Robert Raikes, the subject of Sabbath schools. She went with him through the courts and alleys of Gloucester, to collect the children Paris, or at least made by a French milliner, and alleys of Gloucester, to collect the children of the poor, though strenuously opposed by the clergy, and others. At the establishment of his but which as often are bought at the nearest town, and made up by her own maids. Not first school, Mrs. Bradburn, (then Miss Sophia that her costume is either rich or new-on the contrary, she wears many a cheap dress, but it Cooke), first enrolled her name, and was thereis always pretty—and many an old one, but it is always good. She deals in no gaudy confusion "The foregoing arrangements were made, to pay an appropriate tribute to her character, and had a very interesting and solemn effect."

of colors—nor does she affect a studied sobriety, but she either refreshes with spirited contrast, or composes you with a judicious harmony. Not a scrap of tinsel or trumpery appears upon her She puts no faith in velvet bands, or gilt buttons, or twisted cordines. She is quite aware, however, that the garnish is as important as the dress; all her inner borders and beadings are delicate and fresh, and should anything peep out which is not intended to be seen, it is quite as much so as that which is. After all, there is no great art either in her fashions or her materials. The se-The period at length approached in which cret simply consists in her knowing the three this young lady was to make her debut into so- grand unities of dress-her own station, her own ciety. It need scarcely to be remarked, that not age, and her own points! And no woman can only the days but the hours seemed heavily to dress well who does not. After this, we need not move towards the period of her hopes. But at sav, that whoever is attracted by the costume, last arrive it did. Another week, to add the will not be disappointed in the wearer. She handsome Amelia to the already crowded list of may not be handsome, nor accomplished-but we will answer for her being even tempered, well informed, thoroughly sensible, and a complete lady.

WOMAN.

The government of families leads to the coming night. She did so; was apparently better; fort of communities, and the welfare of the went to the party; fainted, and was carried states. Of every domestic circle, woman is the joy, home is the empire of woman. There she source of dignity and felicity. When female self better; what could have been the cause of virtue is most pure, female sense is most approved, female deportment most correct, there is Most likely, my dear, it was the agitation most propriety of social manners. The early and excitement; but it will do you a great deal years of childhood, the most precious years of good, it will make you less nervous the next life and opening season, are confined to woman's time, and it has brought you into notice at once! superintendence; she therefore may be pre-There were some who would have gladly sumed to lay the foundation of all the virtues, changed places with you merely to have at- and all the wisdom that enrich the world.

From the Boston Times. GET UP EARLY.

Get up early ! Time is precious, Waste it not in bed: Get up early! while the dew-drops O'er the fields are spread; Get up early! when the red sun Get up early! when the darkness Fades from earth and skies

Get up early! It is sinful To be wasting time: Get up early ! while the dear birds Sing their morning chime. Get up early! while the flowers Blush up n the sod; Get up early! while all nature Blesses nature's God.

Get up early! And prepare ye For the long day's toil; Get up early! if ye labor; Be your task to write; Get up early ! O. ve lazy. And feel as I do, RIGHT!

"Why do you say before she dies? One JERUSALEM BY MOONLIGHT. would think that you quite gave her up! Do you The broad moon lingers on the summit o While God permits life to remain in the frail body, no man has a right to despair; but I would Mount Olivet, but the beam has long left the recommend her being informed of her situation." Garden of Gethsemane, and the tomb of Absa-'Certainly not, while it is possible that she lom, the waters of Kedron, and the dark abyss of the vale of Jehosaphat. Full falls its splendor, On the succeeding day her danger was evi- however, on the opposite city, vivid and defined dent to all parties. On entering the room, how- in its silver blaze. A lofty wall, with turrets and ever, the objects which first attracted attention, towers, and frequent gates, undulates with the were her ball dresses laid before her view in unequal ground which it covers, as it encircles every possible attractive and deluding situation. the lost capital of Jehovah. It is a city of hills Upon these her eyes were fixed with excited far more famous than those of Rome; for al Europe has heard of Sion and Calvary, while the "Madam!" said her physician, addressing Arab and Assyrian, and the tribes and the naher mother, "this is most unkind to your daugh- tions beyond, are as ignorant of the Capitolian ter, as well as injurious. Setting apart the un- and Aventine Mounts, as they are of the Malvern. happy tendency of such objects to lead her mind or the Chiltern Hills. The broad steep of Sion what is least befitting a state like hers, the crowned with the tower of David; nearer still effect of such excitement is to increase her Mount Moriah, with the gorgeous temple of th God of Abraham, built, alas! by the child of "I believe, doctor, that there are very few Hagar, and not by Sarah's chosen one, close to things which can add to her danger now;" re- its cedars, and cypresses, its lofty spires, and airy arches, the moonlight falls upon Bethseda's "If that be the case, madam, and you are pool; further on, entered by the gate of St convinced of it, there should be no time lost in Stephen, the eye, though 'tis the noon of night traces with ease, the street of Grief, a long wind "Doctor, I told you before that I would not ing ascent to a vast cupolaed pile that now covers permit her to be alarmed by speaking of death Calvary, called the street of Grief, because there o her at all. I am her mother, sir, and I will the most illustrious of the human, as well as of exercise my own judgment as to what is best for the Hebrew race, the descendant of king David, you may think differently, but your and the divine Son of the most favored of women. opinion is no rule for my conduct! I request twice sank under that burden of suffering and that there may be no more said on the subject." shame, which is now throughout all Christendom, While this conversation was going forward a the emblem of triumph and of honor. Passing third person entered the room unobserved, and over groups and masses of houses built of stone, fixing his eyes intently on her he said with great with terraced roofs, or surmounted with small solemnity, "And what wilt thou do in the end domes, we reach the hill of Salem, where Mel chisedek built his mystic citadel; and still re-"Mr. W.," screamed the mother, "what mains the hill of Scopas, where Titus gazed upon Jerusalem, on the eve of his final assault. "A message of life to the victim of death!" destroyed the Temple. The religion of Judes he replied, still keeping his eye on the dying has in turn subverted the fanes which were raised to his father and himself, in their imperial "I wish that you had waited until you were capital, and the God of Abraham, of Isauc, and sent for; although you are a clergyman, you are of Jacob, is now worshiped before every altar in not the person that I consider the best for her Rome! Jerusalem by moonlight! 'Tis a fine spectacle, apart from all its indissoluble associa said tions of awe and beauty. The mitigating hour softens the austerity of a mountain landscape "No, my darling; Mr. W. has come to see magnificent in outline, however harsh and severe Then turning to him, " Not a in detail, and while it retains all its sublimity, reword about death, Mr. W., I implore you, if you moves much of the savage sternness of the strange and unrivalled scene. A fortified city "Charity," he replied, "charity! to permit almost surrounded by ravines, and rising in the your child to perish throughout eternity! Is that centre of chains of far-spreading hills, occasion; your charity, madam?" "Mother, mother," screamed the girl as loud of a distant and richer land! The moon ha s her weak state would permit, " what is that? sunk behind the Mount of Olives, and the stars Oh, mercy! mercy! doctor, am I going to die? in the darker sky shine doubtly bright over the Oh, no, sure I am not; won't you tell me that I sacred city. The all-pervading stillness is broken by a breeze that seems to have traveled over the "Amelia," said the clergyman, "do not waste plain of Sharon, from the sea. It wails among your precious time in seeking for the life of this the tombs, and sighs among the cypress groves The palm trees tremble as it passes, as if it were "Why did you not tell me this before? Why a spirit of wo. Is it the breeze that has traveled did you let me die without one thought about over the plain of Sharon from the sea? Or is it any other life than this? Mother, do you hear me?" she cried, half frantic; "it was you who should have told me! Die! I will not, I cannot die! I am not prepared to die! Mother, my curse, the curse of your lost child, shall rest on your head! Why did you let me die? I From this mount! who can but believe that at

From this mount! who can but believe that at

won't-I won't ! " she screamed, louder and the midnight hour, from the summit of Ascension

louder, then stretching out her hands as if to the great departed of Israel assembled to gaza

shrink from no rivalry with the brightest, and the St. Clair's last resting place is at Greensburg, toxicating odors, that lulled the senses to volup. wisest of other lands; but the law giver of the Westmoreland county, Penn. A neat marble time of the Pharaohs, whose laws are still obeyed, the monarch, whose reign has ceased for three thousand years, but whose wisdom is a proverb in all nations of the earth; the teacher, whose doctrines have modelled civilized Europe-the greatest of legislators, the greatest of administrators, and the greatest of reformers; what race, extinct, or living, can produce three such men ington, N. J. as these? The last light is extinguished in the village of Bethany. The wailing breeze has become a moaning wind; a white film spreads over the purple sky; the stars are veiled, the stars are hid; all becomes as dark as the waters of Kedron, and the valley of Jehosaphat. The tower of David merges into obscurity; no longer glitter the minarets of the mosque of Omar; Bethesda's angelic waters, the gate of Stephen, the streets of sacred sorrow, the hill of Salem, and the heights of Scopas, can no longer be discerned. Alone in the increasing darkness, while the very line of the walls gradually eludes the eye, the church of the Holy Sepulchre is a beacon light .- D' Israeli's Tancred.

THE MOTHER OF JOHN WESLEY.

panegyric. Singularly clear and commanding in subjects. Even the proudest of the lnca nobility ntellect, she seems to have rivaled her son in her claiming a descent from the same divine original transparent sense of truth. In her powers of as himself, could not venture into the royal mind, we may best compare her with our own presence, unless barefoot, and bearing a light Mrs. Hutchinson, whose strong intellect raised burden on his shoulders in token of homage such unwonted commotion amongst the fathers As the representative of the Sun, he stood at the of New England. Her prudence and equanimity head of the priesthood, and presided at the most must have been most admirable, for we read important of the religious festivals. He raised that her husband having observed that she did armies, and usually commanded them in person. not say Amen at the prayers for King William, He imposed tasks, made laws, and provided for questioned her upon the subject, when she admitted that she had never done so, not regarding whom he removed at pleasure. He was the him as king. "Whereat he was so greatly en-raged that he mounted his horse and rode away, nity, all power, all emolument. He was, in declaring he would never live with her as hus- short, in the well known phrase of the European band while she held to that opinion." The good despot, "himself the state." woman busied herself with her household, and The Inca asserted his claims as a superior betook herself to prayer, but strongly attached to being by assuming a pomp in his manner of centre. Home, that scene of purest and dearest her husband as she was, we read of no imbecile living well calculated to impose on his people. complaints or misgiving, or any change of politi- His dress was of the finest wool of the viscuna. was beginning to enter into the full enjoyment plans, directs, and performs the acknowledged cal sentiment. Susan Wesley was not the woman richly dyed, and ornamented with a profusion of to lightly adopt or yield an opinion-she had gold and precious stones. Round his head was known too well the sturdy arrogance of the man wreathed a turban of many colored folds, called she loved, and his steady exercise of family authe llantu; and a tasselled fringe, like that worn thority, to hazard collisions upon this unessential by the prince, but of scarlet color, with two point, and therefore had for years kept a sub- feathers of a rare and curious bird, called the sence of her voice in the Amen of the household, tinguishing insignia of royalty. The birds from and demanded the cause. She confessed the which these feathers were obtained were found truth, and the stout advocate for political reform in a desert country among the mountains; and it rode away as we have seen.

> the year, and Samuel Wesley returned to his plying the royal head-gear. Every succeeding noble-minded wife, for the founder of Methodism monarch was provided with a new pair of these as yet was not, and he was to be the first fruits plumes, and his credulous subjects fondly believed of this reunion.

> was made up of no ordinary materials. The fine diadem of the Incas. stain from practices which were not in order in honor. the church, and unbecoming a woman. Hearher But the most effectual means taken by the

tress of a large family; and though the superior were conducted, at intervals of several years, charge lay upon him as their head and minister, with great state and magnificence. The sedan, vet in his absence, she could not but look upon or litter, in which they travelled, richly emblaevery soul which he had left under her care as zoned with gold and emeralds, was guarded by a a talent committed to her under a trust by the numerous escort. The men who bore it on great Lord of all the families of heaven and their shoulders were provided by earth. 'If,' she added, 'I am unfaithful to Him cially appointed for the purpose. It was a post or to you, in neglecting to improve these talents, to be coveted by no one, if, as is asserted, a fall how shall I answer unto Him, when he shall was punished with death. They travelled with command me to render an account of my stew. ease and expedition, halting at the tambos, or ardship?' The objections which arose from his inns erected by government along the route, and own station and character, she left entirely to his occasionally at the royal palaces, which in the own judgment. Why any person should reflect great towns afforded ample accommodations upon him, because his wife endeavored to draw the whole of the monarch's retinue. The noble people to church, and restrain them, by reading roads which traversed the table land were lined and other persuasions, from profaning the Sab- with people, who swept away the stones and bath, she could not conceive; and if any were stubble from their surface, strewing them with mad enough to do so, she hoped he would not re- sweet-scented flowers, and vieing with each gard it. 'For my own part,' she says, 'I value other in carrying forward the baggage from one no censure on this account; I have long since village to another. The monarch halted occashook hands with the world; and I heartily wish sionally to listen to the grievances of his subhad never given them more reason to speak jects, or to settle some points which had been against me.' As to the proposal of letting some referred to his decision by the regular tribunals other person read for her, she thought her hus- As the princely train wound its way along the band had not considered what a people they mountain passes, every place was thronged with were: not a man among them could read a ser- spectators eager to catch a glimpse of their sovmon without spelling a good part of it, and how ereign; and, when he raised the curtains of his would that edify the rest? And none of her litter, and showed himself to their eyes, the air own family had voices strong enough to be heard was rent with acclamations as they invoked by so many. After stating these things clearly blessings on his head. Tradition long commemto her own duty as a wife. 'If you do, after all, simple people of the country held them in revthink fit to dissolve this assembly, do not tell me erence as places consecrated by the presence of that you desire me to do it, for that will not an Inca. satisfy my conscience; but send me your posi- The royal palaces were on a magnificent tive command, in such full and express terms as scale, and, far from being confined to the capital may absolve me from guilt and punishment for or a few principal towns, were scattered over all neglecting this opportunity of doing good, when the provinces of their vast empire. The buildyou and I shall appear before the great and ings were low, but covered a wide extent of awful tribunal of our Lord Jesus Christ.'"—Lit-ground. Some of the apartments were spacious, erary World.

REVOLUTIONARY OFFICERS.

resting places of some of that gallant band of which have perished under the rude touch of officers who figured in our revolutionary struggle. time, that has shown more respect for the walls General Mercer is usually said to have been of the edifices. The whole seems to have been killed at the battle of Princeton, but really died characterized by solidity and strength rathe of an epileptic fit, in that neighborhood, a week than by any attempt at architectural elegance. after that affair. The popular notion is derived from the fact that he received a blow on the have been in the exterior of the imperial dwellhead, from the butt end of a musket, in the hands ings, it was amply compensated by the interior rades. He was knocked down and stunned for princes was ostentatiously displayed. The side buried in Christ Church, Philadelphia. A few and silver ornaments. Niches, prepared in the

the very middle of the strife, 1790, by a paralytic cluding the utensils devoted to the most ordinary age at his death. He was buried in Brooklyn, nificence! With these gorgeous decoration

was buried. At a later date the body was trans- were of so beautiful a texture, that the Spanish ported to Chester county, Pennsylvania. Al- sovereigns, with all the luxuries of Europe and hough nearly a quarter of a century had elapsed, Asia at their command, did not disdain to use the lineaments of the deceased hero were dis- The royal household consisted of a throng of finctly visible, and the features were recognized menials, supplied by the neighboring towns and by persons present. Of course, the corpse crumvillages, which, as in Mexico, were bound to to dust on exposure to the atmosphere.

Schuyler, who deserves all the credit of the ries for the consumption of the palace. capture of Burgoyne, of which he was deprived by General Gates assuming the command, just Yucay, about four leagues distant from the capi as all the arrangements for the battle had been tal. In this delicious valley, locked up with made at Saratoga, died at New York, in 1804.

shut out some object from sight, she groaned, upon the battlements of their mystic city? There fell back, and died. that neighborhood. Here, in an humble log favorite concubines, wandering amidst groves house, he died, and was buried adjacent, in 1797. and airy gardens, that shed around their soft, in-

pyramid has been erected over his remains by his Masonic brethren.

Mifflin, the idol of Pennsylvania, died in Lan aster, Pennsylvania, and was buried there. Maxwell, who commenced the battle of Bran dywine, by opposing Knyphausen's troops, in their attempt to cross Chad's Fort, died at Flem-

Montgomery and Macdougal are buried New York. Alexander-Lord Sterling, at Albany. Parsons, at Marietta, Ohio.

Morgan, the hero of Cowpens, at Wincheste Virginia. Sullivan, at Exeter, New Hampshire. Scott, in Kentucky, Knox, at Thomaston, Me Henry Lee, in Virginia.

Charles Lee lies at the foot of General Mer

THE INCAS OF PERU.

cer's tomb, in Christ Church, Philadelphia.

The government of Peru was a despotism mild in its character, but in its form a pure and unmitigated despotism. The sovereign was Of the mother it is difficult to speak without placed at an immeasurable distance above his

missive silence, but he at length detected the ab- coraquenque, placed upright in it, were the diswas death to destroy or to take them, as they Fortunately King William died at the end of were reserved for the exclusive purpose of supthat only two individuals of the species had ever It will be seen from these things that the family existed to furnish the simple ornament for the

matronly woman, who gave nineteen children to Although the Peruvian monarch was raised so the world, governed her Lousehold with wise yet far above the highest of his subjects, he conenergetic sway. In the absence of her husband, descended to mingle occasionally with them. and she was in the habit of sustaining prayer and the took great pains personally to inspect the condireading of the Scriptures in her own family, to tion of the humbler classes. He presided at which the neighbors upon the Sabbath begged some of the religious celebrations, and on these admission, as at that time she read a sermon occasions entertained the great nobles at his aloud, and went through with the services of the table, when he complimented them, after the church. This was reported to Mr. Wesley, and fashion of more civilized nations, by drinking he wrote to her concerning it, desiring her to ab- the health of those whom he most delighted to

reply, given partly in the words of Southey:

"As she was a woman, so was she also mistheir progresses through the empire. Incas for communicating with their people, were d judiciously, she concluded thus, in reference orated the spots at which he halted, and the

but they were generally small, and had no communication with one another, except that they opened into a common square or court. The walls were made of blocks of stone of various sizes, like those described in the fortress of Cuzco, rough hewn, but carefully wrought near The Cincinnati Advertiser gives the following the line of junction, which was scarcely visible record as to the closing scenes of life and final to the eye. The roofs were of wood or rushes But whatever want of elegance there may

of a British soldier in full retreat with his com- in which all the opulence of the Peruvian some time, as the consequence. Mercer was of the apartments were thickly studded with gold years ago his remains were removed to Laurel walls, were filled with images and plants curiously wrought of the same costly materials Putnam was disabled from active service in and even much of the domestic furniture, in but survived till 1790, being 72 years of menial services, displayed the like wanton magwere mingled richly colored stuffs of the deli Wayne died at Erie, Pennsylvania, where he cate manufacture of the Peruvian wool, which furnish the monarch with fuel and other necess

But the favorite residence of the Incas was the friendly arms of the sierra, which sheltered Steuben, the Chevalier Bayard of our revolu- it from the rude breezes of the east, and re tion, sans peur et sans reproche, after vainly en-deavoring to obtain the fulfilment by Congress running water, they built the most beautiful of of their engagements to him, returned to Utica, their palaces. Here, when wearied with the New York, the Legislature of which State voted dust and toil of the city, they loved to retreat him a township-six miles square-of land in and solace themselves with the society of their

tuous repose. Here, too, they loved to indulge in the luxury of their baths, replenished by streams of crystal-water, which were conducted through subterraneous silver channels into basins of gold. The spacious gardens were stocked with numerous varieties of plants and flowers that grew without effort in this temperate region of the tropics, while parterres of a more extraordinary kind were planted by their side, glowing with the various forms of vegetable life, skilfully imitated in gold and silver! Among them the Indian corn, the most beautiful of American grains, is particularly commemorated, and the curious workmanship is noticed with which the golden ear was half disclosed amidst the broad eaves of silver, and the light tassel of the same

material that floated gracefully from its top.

If this dazzling picture staggers the faith of the reader, he may reflect that the Peruvian mountains teemed with gold; that the natives understood the art of working the mines to a considerable extent; that none of the ore, as we shall see hereafter, was converted into coin, and that the whole of it passed into the hands of the sovereign for his own exclusive benefit, whether for purposes of utility or ornament. Certain it is that no fact is better attested by the conquerors themselves, who had ample means of nformation, and no motive for misstatement. The Italian poets, in their gorgeous pictures of the gardens of Alcina and Morgana, came nearer the truth than they imagined .- Prescott's

ALEXANDER HENRY.

At a special meeting of the Board of Officers. and Managers of the American Sunday School Union, held at their house, August 16th, 1847. the following minute, in reference to the decease of ALEXANDER HENRY, late President of the Society, was unanimously adopted:

It having pleased our Heavenly Father to remove from the scene of his labors and usefulness ALEXANDER HENRY, the revered and much loved President of our Society, the Board of Managers would record their sense of this afflicting dispensation.

When the project was adopted, to organize a society to supervise and aid in the work of supplying our whole country with the blessings Sabbath School instruction, it was an important object to place at the head of the Institution, a man of high personal piety, of sound judgment, and of commanding influence. Such a man was found in ALEXANDER HENRY. Enjoying, in an eminent degree, the respect of this community, with a wide-spread reputation as a Christian, and philanthropist, the friends of the cause sought his co-operation. It was an experiment involving no small pecuniary hazard, and one in which failure would bring upon its leaders mortification and reproaches. These, however, were considerations not to deter a man like Mr. HENRY from entering with all his heart on a scheme of benevolence which promised such vast benefits to our country, to the cause of humanity, and above all, tending to the advancement of our Redeemer's kingdom.

With a sagacity and prudence well suited to such a station, the result of a strong mind, acute observation, and great experience, he entered on the duties of the office twenty-three years since, and although of late desiring to be discharged, when the infirmities of age disabled him from taking an active part in the business of the Society, he has been re-elected by the unanimous voice of his associates, at each returning year. During this long period, with the exception of the past few years, he has presided at our meetings, and taken an active part in all our operations. His whole course has manifested the enterprize, the judgment, and the prudence of a wise and good man

Combining expanded views with a judicious execution of well selected plans, he spared neith the ardor of his mind, nor his great personal influence, nor free and large supplies of pecuniary

The enterprise has succeeded The cause of Christian instruction has been extended, and at the present time, there are more than two hun dred thousand teachers associated with this Society ety, engaged in the effort "to impart religious instruction on the Lord's day," and to a great extent, the fundamental design of the Society has been executed, " in planting a Sunday School wherever there is a population. We have cause of gratitude to God, in behalf

of our country, that he has given us such a man, and has continued his services to a period, so far beyond the ordinary term of man's life. Now that he is removed, we feel sensibly how severe is our loss. We mourn a great and good man taken from a post of eminent usefulness; for his very name, which was so intimately blended with our own, carried weight and influence, wherever it went. Therefore,

Resolved, That while we thank God for the blessing bestowed in the gift of his servant, now departed from us, we cannot but deplore the se vere loss to the Society, to our country, and to the cause of truth in the world. We reverently how to the will of the all wise Disposer of all things. praying that He will raise up those who may manfully and successfully bear the banners his people, in their conflict with the powers of darkness, causing truth and holiness to triumpl over ignorance and sin.

Resolved, That the Officers and Managers with all persons in the service of the Society, will attend the funeral of our deceased President.

Resolved, That the sympathies of the Board be expressed to the family of Mr. HENRY, on this, their great bereavement, with our praye that they may enjoy the consolation which God so freely gives to his children, and of which they may assuredly partake, who can confidently trus in the happiness of a faithful, humble follower of the Lord

Extract from the Minutes. FREDERICK W. PORTER, Cor. Sec.

The foundation of a good education should be laid in the nursery, and when a mother gives her children to the instruction of strangers, s ought, at least, to stipulate for a continuance of religious instruction. - Mrs. Timmer.

OF THE HERALD AND JOURNAL.

The Association of brethren who undertake the risk and care of publishing this Paper, do it solely for the benefit of our Church and the cause of Christ, without receiving any fee or ! ward whatever for their services The profits that accrue, paying the necessary expenses of publishing, are paid to the New England, Maine, New Hampshire, Providence and Ver-

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derstanding or mistake. A. FORBES, Printer, 37 ernhill.

Vol. XVIII.

TO A 1

ON THE DEA

He is at rest! O To thy sad hear A gentle peace, li Beaming upon t As though all joy He is at rest. W Have lain the C

While thou in wid

But still we know He is at rest. O, But turn thy heart Points to his ho For while on earth

And in that world

He is at rest. Par His eyes shall w Gone is the night, He is at rest. Wi Their rapturous

Where care, nor gr Far in the mansion That Death, the With glorious word " A snow-white These earthly bonds

And heaven's own

Upon the realms

Brunswick, Aug. 16. * Rev. Daniel Fuller.

For the H OF THE OLDEST I

PREACHER IN T

At the next Confer June, 1800, I was ore Whatcoat, and station cuit, in the District of cluded the towns of naan, Fairfield, Anson called Industry, New

Carrryatuck Falls, &c ough, and preached th very reluctantly to the great many frightful s Setting aside the disgr have felt but little wo the State prison for be one of the happies of my ministerial life val in Norridgewock circuit with reluctance that probably "I shou The Rev. Joshua T. in Portland, Me., was time I travelled Norrie man of small size, of piety, and of perseve

much beloved by the among them in his quar with gladness. I rem ing that was held by barn, in Barnardstown. able and profitable sea 137:1-6: "By the r sat down, yea, we w Zion," &c. He prea power. I thought I perior to it. At the n Lynn, it was anno would preach at suc opportunity to request He attempted it, but r ure. I spoke to him At that Quarterly Me gation a company of ers, who prayed for ing was an easy task of nice, fine-eared, neglected to pray for Even he was depend brethren.

The Rev. Jesse made a visit to us v His old friends recei He preached with pl The first time I we ing from Norridge through some woods. When I got out of t a boy on the side of soon as they saw me,

I, " Good morning."

reply. "Is this the "Yea," was the answ said the man. "No. derstood," said the m about here who says not a span long. name was Bell, and thee about it. Wha is Webb." " Is the to be." " Well, who fants ?" "I think if mit actual sin, they
my reasons. "We opinion, exactly. W go and hear thee." was at the meeting hat on, but in praye up, in token of fell meetings, got conver-his wife. Curiosity and conviction, I tru At the close of the 1801, I came up into married to Miss Be

Capt. Joseph William the Conference whi pointed to labor in

Also in 1802 in the stationed in Marbleh Presiding Elder. T fliction to me, by real wife, whose life was of the year. But at so that I removed Hawke, and at the